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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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DENABANK
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No Compromise On Independence

"WE WANT TO BUILD UP NATIONAL WILL TO RESISTANCE," SAYS PANDIT JAWAHARLAL

ALLAHABAD, July 31.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the Journalists' Association last night on the "present political and international situation" for over two hours.

The Hon. Mr. P. N. Sapru presided.

Pandit Nehru was earlier entertained to tea and among the guests present were Mr. Othman K. Woo, representative of the Chinese Islamic Federation, Mr. T. K. Ghosh, editor of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" and Acharya J. B. Kriplani.

"Without the recognition of our basic standpoint of immediate declaration of independence, any Round Table Conference as suggested by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru would not be acceptable to us, because that would be going back to the old method which had proved a complete failure and every time a trap, said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, answering a question put to him. The whole conception of having to sit at the feet of power is repugnant to us.

Asked if American or Chinese intervention would be acceptable in the present situation, Pandit Nehru said it would be acceptable, but only on the basis of the main question of our independence and as allies and friends.

Asked what value he attached to the declared dissatisfaction of the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Depressed Classes to the present stand of the Congress, Pandit Nehru said that it would be arrogance on his part to say that he attached no value to it. But he said, he did not attach over much value to it. He said, there could be no disagreement on the fundamental issue of India's immediate independence. As far as the provisional National Government was concerned, it could be of a composite nature, representing all the major parties and groups, including the Congress and the Muslim League.

There was no room for negotiation on the question of our independence, reiterated Pandit Nehru. Granted that, of course, details are always negotiable between the parties and groups concerned.

DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENCE

Outlining in detail the background of the present political situation, Pandit Nehru at the meeting of the Journalists Association drew a distinction between the aggressive nationalism of independent countries like Germany or Italy and the nationalism of a subject country like India. The positive side of such nationalism would be the demand for independence, and the negative side would be displacing the ruling power. He said that many people expressed surprise at the "Quit India" or withdrawal demand, but the inevitable consequence of the demand for independence was the withdrawal of the British Government.

We do not wish to make advantage of the peril to Britain, Russia or China, nor do we want the Axis power to win. We mean to stop the Japanese and to help China and the wider cause of democracy and freedom, but the nature of the peril is such now not only to us but through us to China also that we want to meet it by converting the war into a peoples' war as China has done. The preparation of the Government of India is entirely inadequate. We want to build up the national will to resistance."

PSYCHOLOGICAL REACTION

We want to take up the present situation, even if we have to take risk in doing so. We want to save ourselves from immediate peril and not to take advantage of any situation, in order to gain independence. If we remain passive, we allow the popular will against the British Government to be broken gradually, and that will break the popular will to resistance. We want to gamble with fate if one chooses to call it so—and we will do it bravely.

Pandit Nehru said that it was not going to be a long drawn-out affair, but it would be short and swift. How short and swift he did not know, because that depended on psychological factors. "Ours is not armed force. Our struggle depends upon the psychological reaction of a few million".

In reply to a question by an American journalist, Pandit Nehru said; "The movement can gain by what we do and can be accelerated by what the Government does". Gandhiji in his "Harijan" has indicated the steps, and the first step may be within a fortnight after the A. I. C. C. meeting. That might be a preparatory step, unless the Government takes such action as might accelerate it.

Jawahar On 'Quit India' Demand Of Congress

ALLAHABAD, July 31.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the Journalists' Association of Allahabad last night at a tea party laid the bare background of the Congress Working Committee's mind and the historical development of the Congress resolve to start a mass Civil Disobedience movement.

The present decision, the Pandit said, was not taken in a huff, but they came to the conclusion, following a close analysis of the current world politics and the method of the British Government in fighting the war. He emphasised that when the Congress talked of Independence, it was thought that it was in the nature of bargaining. Therefore the demand for the withdrawal of British power from India had irritated the British. He explained that this demand was inherent in the nationalist movement. They were told that the 'Quit India' demand was in the nature of blackmail, and India should wait till the situation was clear after the war.

Continuing, Pandit Nehru said that they waited these years and the Congress was on the point of starting Satyagraha in 1940, but at the fall of France, they desisted from starting the movement, because they did not want to embarrass England during her moment of great peril. They wanted to face peril as far as possible. They wanted to prevent the Japanese aggression upon India and help China. He said that he could not be thrown in his weight with the British Government, because the British policy was so deep-rooted that they could do nothing. There was no loophole to function effectively. The Congress wanted India not to be a passive on-looker.

In conclusion, Pandit Nehru said that the average man in India looked to the Congress for a lead, and if the Congress failed, the result would be so much spiritual and disillusionment that it might break their spirit. So the alternative left to them was to take the risk to shake this spirit and change the whole of Europe and America into the conception of the war of freedom.—United Press.

AZAD ON AMERY'S STATEMENT

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, the Congress President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad declined to comment on Mr. Amery's statement in the Commons yesterday, but remarked, however, "There is nothing new in Mr. Amery's statement. The attitude of the Congress remains unchanged".—A. P.

Mahatma Declines To Comment

WARDHA, July 31.

Mahatma Gandhi declined to comment on Mr. Amery's statement in the House of Commons yesterday, when he was approached by the Associated Press correspondent this afternoon.

When the correspondent was taken into his hut Mahatma Gandhi wrote on a slip of paper, "I am sorry I have taken silence for coping with my writing".

After perusing Mr. Amery's statement, a copy of which was handed to him, he wrote, "I do not want to say anything, as it is for the Maulana Saheb to make any statement he likes".

Mahatma Gandhi who looked cheerful, was busy finishing his articles for the "Harijan" before undertaking his journey to Bombay on Sunday.—A. P.

NEW FORMULA FOR INDO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT

Bertrand Russell Urges Britain To End Imperialism And U. S. To Guarantee Indian Independence

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, July 31.

Pleading that Britain should loudly proclaim the end of Imperialism in Asia as one of the benefits she is fighting for and hoping as a result of friendly offices of the American Government, if not by British initiative, negotiations with Indian nationalists will be resumed before it is too late as failure to reach agreement must be disastrous to India and may be disastrous to all United Nations, Mr. Bertrand Russell suggests the following course to end the deadlock in the current issue of the American magazine "Asia":—

(1). United Nations should proclaim their determination to form after war a defensive alliance pledged to a united armed resistance against aggression by any power against any member of the alliance.

(2). India should be promised with United States' guarantee, Complete Independence from British Empire after war on the condition of joining the Oriental Group in alliance.

(3). For the period of war the Supreme War Council of the United Nations should have right to send armed forces of any one of the United Nations into India, the Generalissimo thereof being neither Indian nor English.

(4). India should be encouraged to raise Defence Forces not to be employed outside India but be subject to the Generalissimo of forces in India when engaged on military duty and the Civilian side of defence should be in Indian hands analogous to the situation existing in Australia.

All internal Indian questions such as the position of Rajas, Hindu-Muslim relations and rights of provinces should be left to the Indian Constituent Assembly convened at the earliest possible moment after the war.

If civil war resulted, that would be India's concern and no one else's. We have all had civil wars in our days and have not welcomed foreign intervention.

METROPOLITAN'S CALL FOR ARBITRATION

CALCUTTA, July 31.

"Britain through a century and more has been building up a great nation from the diverse elements of India's vast population. The time has come to place the coping stone upon this noble edifice and surely it should be laid in the cement of mutual goodwill and fellowship." Thus observes the Metropolitan of India Dr. Foss Westcott in a statement on the present Indo-British relation, suggesting that the assistance of the trusted Allies who have co-operated in the present struggle for world freedom should be sought to avert a disaster.

The Metropolitan says: "I have read this morning with profound regret the utterance of the Secretary of State regarding the present political situation. I deplored the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress because it departed from the principle of conference to settle disputes between men of goodwill and adopted the threat of coercive action to enforce their views upon those with whom they had a controversy. Is it the method of peace to answer threats of coercion with similar threats? Among determined men that way leads to war and the danger has arisen that two great nations will be engaged in a struggle which will exceed in bitterness and agony anything that has gone before. Is it too late to avert a disaster whose consequences on the wider conflict which is at present being waged cannot but be of the gravest character?

Is the meaning of the Cross which we as Christians claim to follow to be lost upon us and the way of redemption through sacrifice to be disregarded?

When honest disputes arise between men of goodwill recourse is had to arbitrate. An independent mind free from inherited prejudices is better able to see where the just solution lies. Is such a course impossible for the present crisis? We have sought and found trusted allies to co-operate in the present struggle for world freedom which unaided we could hardly hope to have achieved. Is it not in the path of wisdom to seek similar assistance in no less grave situation.—A.P.

Berlin Fears About French Warships

ZURICH, July 31.

A report reaching here suggests that Berlin fears that the French warships interned at Alexandria may be seized on behalf of General de Gaulle.

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Allied Forces Batter Tobruk

Huge Flames Blaze Up Harbour: Air Raid On Alexandria

CAIRO, July 31.

Huge yellow flames blazed up in Tobruk harbour when a strong force of Allied heavy and medium bombers battered the port on Wednesday-Thursday night. They were followed by explosions and other fires—probably from petrol installations—in the dock area.

Other targets included motor transport on the road between Derna and Bardia, as well as shipping in the latter harbour which was attacked for the first time for some days. Flames and explosions which followed suggest that ammunition stores were hit. Other medium bombers attacked shipping clinging to the coast presumably barges which previously had been attacked by long-range fighters in daytime.

Another target was the landing ground at El Gubbi where bursts were observed on the runway and among dispersed aircraft.

Air Raid On Alexandria

CAIRO:—A 'communique' from the Ministry of the Interior states that in an air raid on the Alexandria area last night, bombs were dropped causing 17 casualties of which four were fatal. Slight damage was done to property. Alerts were sounded during the night in Cairo and the Suez Canal areas in some of the provinces of Lower and Upper Egypt. —Reuter.

Soviet Out To Stop Von Bock's Drive

TIMOSHENKO PLANS TO COUNTERACT THREE-PRONGED OFFENSIVE AGAINST STALINGRAD

MOSCOW, July 31.

Marshal Timoshenko, determined to save Stalingrad, is hurling fresh troops into the great battle that has been raging for eight days in the Don Elbow, west of the City, says Reuter's Special Correspondent.

The Soviet Command has evidently set itself the task of stopping Von Bock at any cost from reaching the river between Kletskaya and Kalach,—the only sector except Voronezh where the Russians are still fighting on the west bank.

The Luftwaffe is going all out to bomb bridges and crossings over which the Red Army is bringing supplies, but these are heavily protected by anti-aircraft guns and fighter planes. Von Bock has thrown 600,000 men, all that he dare detach from other parts of the front, into his Southern drive. Three prongs are aimed at Stalingrad, at the Kuban area from Rostov to Bataisk and from Tsimlyanskaya.

CALL TO RED ARMY

A "be ruthless" call to the Red Army was broadcast to-day by the Moscow Radio.

It said: "Red Army men, the cruel enemy is threatening the whole of our people. There is only one way out—the extermination of the enemy. Be ruthless in battle and annihilate the German bandits without pity. The country has faith in you. Be worthy of it."

No More Rear-Guard Action

A decisive stage has been reached in the battles in the South, says Reuter's Special Correspondent. The phase of strategic defeat and delaying rearguard actions has passed. The Soviet High Command has decided that the time for a general stand has come.

"Izvestia" in an inspired editorial to-day writes: "We must oppose the pressure of Hitler's hordes with an iron wall of resistance. Not one step back, says the Fatherland. Not one step back, says the Nation. Not one step back, says M. Stalin."

To-day's dispatches from all fronts, in a greater or lesser measure, reflect the strengthening of the power of resistance of the Red Armies. This is most marked in the Don Bend area, but even in the Bataisk region, where the Russians yesterday had to carry out several withdrawals, it was possible for the first time since the retreat from Rostov for one admittedly small sector to report "Our position has considerably improved." The theme of all Soviet High Command instructions is now that all ground must be firmly held, and M. Stalin in his capacity of supreme director of the Union's military strategy is behind the "Not one further step back" policy.

New Nazi Manoeuvre

THe situation of the Soviet forces south and south-east of Bataisk remains very difficult though in one small sector it was reported to have 'considerably improved.' A "Red Star" frontline correspondent says, "Some of our units managed to break off contact with the enemy, take up new defensive positions and launch a counter-attack from there. The strength of our resistance surprised the Germans but enemy tank reinforcements eventually broke into the depth of our defences where the battle raged for hours. Some of our units were obliged to withdraw."

In the new offensive against Stalingrad the Germans attacked in phalanx or hedgehog formation. Instead of tanks moving forward on a wide front with infantry comig behind the tanks moved forward in a triangular shield with the infantry in their midst.

The new manoeuvre did not succeed. The tank spearhead of the phalanx was taken under concentrated artillery fire and nine German tanks were rapidly destroyed. This left a part of the infantry exposed which was then heavily shelled. Soviet anti-tank riflemen and field artillery simultaneously attacked the German tanks at the side of the phalanx. The tanks finally turned back. Soviet infantry then counter-attacked supported by an artillery barrage driving the German Infantry Divisions back and inflicting heavy losses on them.

The Russians are persistently attacking in a certain sector of the Briansk Front where the Germans have been forced to the defensive and are trying to hold their fortified positions. The Russians have captured a village which the Germans had linked up into an organised centre of resistance.

A supplement to to-day's midday Soviet 'communique' says, "In the Voronezh area west of the city the Germans attempted to attack Soviet positions but were repulsed. Southwest of Kletskaya Soviet troops repelled attacks with heavy losses to the enemy wiping out 2,000 Germans and destroying 120 tanks. South and southeast of Bataisk fierce tank and infantry attacks were repelled. In one sector the Germans succeeded in advancing somewhat."

To-day's (Friday's) midday communique states "during the night of July 30 our troops fought the enemy in the area of Voronezh and in the areas of Tsmiyanskaya, south and south-east of Bataisk and south-west of Gletskaya. No changes took place on the other sectors of the front".

South of Voronezh on the western bank of the river Soviet troops, supported by aircraft and artillery, have launched an attack against German defence lines according to a Soviet News Agency front line dispatch. The Soviet air force and artillery are smashing enemy blockhouses while Soviet sappers are removing and blowing up German mines and working passages through wire entanglements. Fighting on this sector is tense. Red Army men penetrated into German defences and inflicted heavy losses in equipment and manpower on the enemy.

Nazi Regiment Routed

One German regiment was completely routed in battles for a bridgehead on the southern Don according to a frontline dispatch. Taking advantage of the confusion created by Soviet air attacks on the German bridgehead a Soviet rifle battalion crossed the river by a German Pontoon bridge. They routed the Germans and smashed the greater part of the regiments' artillery and took prisoners.

Fierce Battles In Don Bend

Stiffening resistance of the Red Army forces in the Don bend was reported in the following cable from Reuter's special correspondent in Moscow to-day (Friday).

"In battles in the Don bend the Red Army opposition to the German thrust showed signs of growing stronger yesterday (Thursday). Fierce battles in the region south-west of Kletskaya continue with the Germans striving to reach the banks of the Don Elbow. Having failed in their attacks in the preceding six days the Germans yesterday launched a new offensive here".

Nazi Objectives

From the Tsimlyanskaya bridgehead, Von Bock's first tactical objective must be to reach the Stalingrad-Crasnodar railway. But the Germans may also be attempting to march towards Stalingrad on the one hand, and to establish a link with the forces fighting southeast of Bataisk on the other hand.

On the Bataisk Front, the presence of many Rumanian and Hungarian divisions shows that Hitler has no surplus of homebred soldiers. Experience at Voronezh and the hard knocks dealt it almost daily on other fronts north of Orel has taught the German Command (though perhaps too late) that it is risky to denude other fronts for one mighty gambler's throw.

At Voronezh, very heavy fighting is still progressing in the southern sector where Hungarians are bearing the brunt of the fighting.

On the North Western (Lake Ilmen) Front 3,600 Germans were killed in the last few days in a battle which is still going on. Heavy German casualties were also suffered on the Briansk Front where Soviet troops on Thursday

(Continued On Page 7)

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H. F. OXBURY,
Collector of Customs, Burma.
C/o. Representative of the Government of Burma,
22, Writers' Buildings,
Calcutta.

9238

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NOTICE

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Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust.

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Scheme No.	Estate or locality.	Plot No.	Approximate area in sq. yds.	User.	Deposit payable Rs.	Date of Auction.
	EX-TRUST PLOTS TO BE LEASED.					
6	Sion-Matunga	228 (East)	1,032	Residence	500	10-8-1942.
"	"	228A (East)	642	"	500	"
	Mahalaxmi Flats			Factories, Offices,		
	Estate	1	7,700	Residence	3,000	"
	plot 1A (part)			& Dhobi Ghat		
57	Sewri-Wadala	199 (North)	771	Residence	500	"
"	"	200 "	775	"	500	"
"	"	201 "	775	"	500	"
"	"	202 "	775	"	500	"
"	"	203 "	775	"	500	"
"	"	204 "	709	"	500	"
"	"	190 "	792	"	500	12-8-1942.
"	"	236 "	800	"	500	"
"	"	237 "	710	"	500	"
"	"	238 "	710	"	500	"
"	"	239 "	710	"	500	"
"	"	240 "	645	"	500	"
"	"	241 "	645	"	500	"
"	"	242 "	710	"	500	"
"	"	243 "	710	"	500	"
"	"	244 "	710	"	500	14-8-1942.
"	"	245 "	710	"	500	"
"	"	246 "	880	"	500	"
"	"	318 "	802	"	500	"
"	"	300 "	793	"	500	"
"	"	299 "	819	"	500	"
"	"	281 "	1,042	"	500	"
"	"	280 "	690	"	500	"
"	"	264 "	901	"	500	"
"	"	263 "	806	"	500	17-8-1942.
"	"	251 "	825	Shops and Residence	1,000	"
"	"	252 "	825	"	1,000	"
"	"	253 "	825	"	1,000	"
"	"	206 "	709	"	1,000	"
"	"	191 "	895	"	1,000	"
"	"	192 "	855	"	1,000	"
"	"	193 "	855	"	1,000	"
"	"	194 "	855	"	1,000	"

Parties desiring to bid at the Auction will have, prior to the Auction, to deposit with the Municipality, the amount mentioned against each plot. If payment is to be made by cheques they should be sent at least 3 days prior to the date of Auction. No Cheques will be accepted on the date of Auction except from recognised Architects or Brokers. An unsuccessful bidder for a plot can avail himself of his deposit for bidding for the next plot. A successful bidder, however, will have to pay a fresh deposit before bidding for the next plot. The deposit will be forfeited if the approved bidder withdraws his bid.

Copies of full particulars of auction and special conditions relating to the plots to be leased, together with a site plan will be supplied on application to the undersigned on payment of Annas Eight in each case.

The conditions of the lease and other particulars can be inspected at the Office of the undersigned during Office hours on any working day, except Saturday.

A. R. MANERIKAR,
Estate Agent & Land Manager.

Bombay, 30th July, 1942.

(9220)

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (Purchase Branch) Ahmedabad House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, invites tenders for the stores detailed below:—

MUGS ALUMINIUM and PLATES ALUMINIUM.

Tender No. MP/8J/2863.

Price of tender forms, etc., is Rs. 3 per set and is not refundable and forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or by money order only to the Controller of Supplies, (Purchase Branch) Bombay quoting tender number and remitters' full address on the coupon in the case of money orders.

Tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. on 5-8-42 and opened at 12 noon on 6-8-1942.

9216

THE INDIAN GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Share Holders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 315/321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 24th August, 1942, at 5 p. m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Revenue and Profit and Loss Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1941.

2. To elect Directors in place of Mr. Hormasji F. Commissariat, Mr Haridas Madhavdas and Mr. Chhotalal V. Jerajani who retire by rotation but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

3. To consent to Messrs. Gopaljee Waljee & Sons of which Firm Mr. Chhotalal V. Jerajani is the Proprietor, holding office of profit as the Chief Agents of the Company and to consent to Mr. Chhotalal V. Jerajani holding the office of Director of the Company.

4. To consent to Messrs. Hormusjee Ardeshir & Co., of which Firm Mr. Hormusjee Framji Commissariat is the Proprietor, holding office of profit as the Chief Agents of the Company and to consent to Mr. Hosmusjee Framji Commissariat holding the office of Director of the Company.

5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th August to 26th August, 1942 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VIJAYSINH GOVINDJI,
Managing Director.

(9226)

BOMBAY COFFEE COMPANY

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. M. R. ANANTH is no longer in our employ from to-day and is not authorised to represent us in any way whatsoever.

(16652)

MARWARI COLLEGE, BHAGALPUR (BIHAR)

A CORRECTION.

THE ADDRESS of the College was wrongly printed in the advertisement for a Lecturer in Commerce which appeared in these columns on the 25th and 27th July, 1942. Candidates for the post are advised to forward their applications to the address given above, viz. Marwari College, Bhagalpur (Bihar).

(9228)

NOTICE.

A LARGE INDUSTRIAL CONCERN intends taking up a few Electrical and Mechanical Engineers with the purpose of training them up at Factories and entrusting them with responsible posts.

Only candidates with a good degree from any Indian or Foreign University should apply.

Preference will be given to those with a record of post graduate studies at any recognised Institution and to those with practical experience.

Apply Box No. 9227 "Bombay Chronicle".

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Bhavnagar City Municipality:—

(1) A qualified MEDICAL MAN, L.C.P.S., or M.B.B.S., as Health Officer in the grade of Rs. 100—5—150 with Rs. 20/- P. M. Conveyance Allowance. A candidate with previous administrative experience in a Borough Municipality will be preferred. A really competent man may be started on more than the initial pay. No private practice is allowed.

(2) A SANITARY INSPECTOR in the grade of Rs. 40—2/5—60 with Rs. 5/- Cycle Allowance. Must be an L.S.G.D. with good experience.

The candidates selected will be on probation for one year. Candidates must know Gujrati well. Apply with Copies of testimonials, stating age, native place and year of passing before the 12th August, 1942 to Dr. K. V. Thakkar, President, City Municipality, Bhavnagar, (Kathiawar).

(9229)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Defence Department

I.S.D. INSPECTION CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WANTED

MUSLIM CLERKS (Temporary) on Rs. 50/- p.m. Qualifications Matriculation. Previous office experience preferred. Age limit 30 years. Applications in own handwriting stating educational qualifications, previous experience, province of origin should be submitted to this office at once. Local candidates to submit applications personally.

THE CONTROLLER OF INSPECTION,
Mercantile Chambers,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

(9219)

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

AT a MEETING of the Directors of the Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd., held on the 30th July, 1942, it was decided to recommend an Ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 12- per share, free of tax, to those Shareholders appearing on the Register on the 20th August, 1942.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st August to the 31st August, 1942, both days inclusive.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 31st July, 1942.

(9215)

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (Purchase Branch) Ahmedabad House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, invites tenders for the stores noted below:

COPPER AND BRASS BOLT-STAVES

Tender No. MP/8G/3562/3563.

Price of tender form is Rs. 4 per set and is not refundable and forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or by money order only to the Controller of Supplies (Purchase Branch) Bombay, quoting tender number and remitter's full address on the coupon.

Tenders will be received upto 4 p.m. on 10/8/42.

9217

THE INDIAN RADIO & CABLE COMMUNICATIONS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th August, 1942 to the 2nd September, 1942, both days inclusive.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1942.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For F. M. CHINOY & CO., LTD.,
R. M. CHINOY,
Director,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Radio House,
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

(9221)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI ABDULLA NOORMAHOMED MATCHESWALLA, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land of Fazandari tenure, containing by admeasurement 210 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 29, New No. 202, Old Survey No. 340-341 and New Survey No. 2081 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 486 of Mandvi Division together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under 'B' Ward No. 252, Old Street Nos. 59-67 and 212-216, New Street Nos. 140-142, 144 and 51-61 all which premises are situate at the junction of Nagdevi Street and Bhajipala Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi Street, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage and the property of Lalboo, widow of Kurban Husein Mahomedally and others, on or towards the North by the said Bhajipala Street and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Husein bin Ahmed Mistry.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1942.

AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(9223)

Public Notices

NOTICE

Messrs. SHAM BROTHERS, of Bombay beg to inform their numerous Patrons and Clients that they have OPENED SHOP near Cloth Market, RAJKOT, wherefrom all orders local and outside are executed. They have no Branch in Bombay and if any party is trading under that name it has nothing to do with renowned Shirts and Pyjama Experts, SHAM BROTHERS.

(9230)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DEVABAI, DAUGHTER OF JETHABHAI LADHA, of Bombay, Lohana Inhabitant has contracted to sell her undermentioned Stridhan property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, llen, possession, gift, inneritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 20, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the building thereon situate, lying and being at Dadar Matunga Estate of the Bombay Municipality Scheme No. 5 being Plot No. 104 (North) situate at the corner of Telang Cross Street and Laxminarayan Lane, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (523) five hundred and twenty-three Square Yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 312/10 of Matunga Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F. Ward No. 7522 (2) and Street No. 1089A and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the North-East by a Road 26 feet in width, on the South-East by Plot No. 105 of the said estate agreed to be leased to M. N. Mankar, on the South-West by Plot No. 103 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Thakkar Jadavji Ranchordas and on the North-West by a road 40 feet in width which piece of land forms portion of New Survey No. 842.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1942.

MESSRS. DOSHI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(9224)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that (1) Bai TEHEMINA ARDESHIR ICHHAPORIA (2) Bai RATONBAI FRAMROZE BHAGALIA, (3) Bai COOVERBAI BOMONSHA ICHHAPORIA, (4) Bai JERBANOO FRAMROZE SANGA, (5) Bai MANI KAIKHOSRO HODIWALLA and (6) KAIKHOSRO HORMUSJI HODIWALLA all of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make known the same in writing to us in our Office at No. 79-81, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure (now redeemed) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ropa Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 580, New No. 2745, Old Survey No. 69 and New Survey No. 8210 and Cadastral Survey No. 454 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Ropa Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Cursetji Rustomji Sethna, on or towards the South by a part of a gulley and beyond it by the property of Dharamsey Hemraj and on or towards the North by the property of Ratanbai alias Jerbai, daughter of Fakirji Reramji and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3242 and Street No. 10 and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Kavasji Shapurji Mistry and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1942.

DAMKEVALA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

(9225)

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Auction Sales

M. MODY & CO.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of Genuine Jewellery of Bombay High Court Suit No. 342 and consent order obtained on 22-12-41. TO-MORROW Sunday the 2nd proximo at 10 A. M. (S.T.) at Dadar Lady Jamshedji Road, Dr. Dadarkar's Building, near Kohinoor Cinema. On view from 11-30 to 6 P. M. Auctioneers and furnishers, M. MODY & CO., 132 Meadows Street, Fort.

GANDHI & CO.
GOVT. AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, FURNITURE, ETC., OF THE BRITANIA DURBAR PRINTING WORKS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay and the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 84 of 1942 (Bhagwandas Dhanji vs Anandrao Subbarao Aroor) sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 15th August 1942 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 87-89 Cawasji Patel Street, Fort:—

All machinery of the said Britania Durbar Printing Works including Electric Motor 2 H.P., Double Demy Printing Machine, Treadles by Chandler and Price, Cutting Machine, Wire Stitching Machine, Perforating Machine, Corner Rounding Machine, Head and Rule Cutter, Galley Press, Types, one big lot of lead spacing materials, and furniture including Chairs, Tables, Racks, Stands, etc.,

Terms:—25 per cent Deposit.

The above Goods will be on view three days previous to the date of Auction Sale.

GANDHI & CO.,

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S T.), Property of a European gentleman D. Rogers, Esqr., and others at Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty Sea Face, of complete household and office furniture, Godrej Allwyn and other fireproof safes, steel cupboards, newtype model No. 1 Remington Rand, Portable typewriter, Singer Machine, Electric table fans and lamps, dining table, chairs, sideboard, cabinets, modern Chesterfield sets, book cases, dressing tables, modern almyrahs, centre tables and teapoys, bed with box mattress, gramophone, steel cash box, carpets, glass, crockery, etc. Tel. No. 40213.

VORA & CO.

BITS FROM THE BLACK-OUT.....(1)

A fitting tribute to the daring drama and the magnetic melodies in

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THE MOST POPULAR FILM TO-DAY

15TH WEEK

NEW WEST END

Daily: 3, 6 and 9 p.m.

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CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

Clark GABLE
Lana TURNER

in M.-G.-M.'s Action-packed ROMANCE

"HONKY TONK"

SUNDAY: 10-30 a. m.

"GOODBYE MR. CHIPS"

ROBERT DONAT

The smile that charms the nation!

LEELA CHITNIS
Co-starred with
ASHOK KUMAR
in Bombay Talkies'

JHOOLA

Daily: 2-15, 5-45, 9 p.m.
Sundays at 11 a.m.

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TOMORROW MORNING!
AT 10 A. M.
VIVIEN LEIGH
ROBERT TAYLOR
IN
"WATERLOO BRIDGE"
A Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Picture

TERROR REACHED TO TEAR THEM FROM EACH OTHER'S ARMS!

Thrill to this blazing adventure of the R.A.F. —of two who had a day to live, an hour to love!

Produced in HOLLYWOOD by the maker of "KITTY FOYLE"

MICHELE MORGAN
PAUL HENREID
in
Joan of Paris
A ROMANCE OF THE R.A.F.
THOMAS MITCHELL • LAIRD CREGAR
MAY ROBSON

Produced by DAVID HEMPSTEAD
Directed by ROBERT STEVENSON
Screen Play by Charles Bennett and Ellis St. Joseph

EXCELSIOR

3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

7th Week

LAXMI'S

TAMANNA

Starring:

LILA DESAI & JAIRAJ

A film which promotes National Interest

OPERA HOUSE

Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Sun. and Holidays 1 p.m.

Trade And Finance

SMALL FALL IN ACTIVE NOTE CIRCULATION

Restricted Turnover In Shares

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 31.

MONEY.

Conditions of glut continued to prevail in the short-term money market throughout the period under review. Day-to-day loans were nominally quoted at 1/4 per cent., while 3 to 6 months' money was available around 1/2 per cent. The return on Treasury Bills declined further from Re. 0-9-9 to Re. 0-9-0 per cent. per annum. The amount of tenders is reduced from Rs. 8 crores to Rs. 6 crores as from next week.

The weekly statement of the Reserve Bank, compiled upto 24th July 1942, reveals a small fall of Rs. 15.99 lacs in the active note circulation. The total note issue has expanded by Rs. 60.48 lacs, which offsets the rise of Rs. 59.33 lacs in the Bank's holding of Rupee Coin. In the Banking Department, Government Deposits are up by Rs. 5.73 crores, Bankers' Deposits have declined by Rs. 1.25 crores, while the item of "Other Deposits" records a minor rise of Rs. 24.72 lacs. Balances held abroad show an increase of Rs. 24.45 lacs, whilst Government borrowings against Ways and Means have declined by Rs. 29 lacs to Rs. 99 lacs.

A fall of Rs. 55.73 lacs in all kinds of Deposits is revealed in the statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India for the week ended 24th July 1942. Investments and Advances are down by Rs. 10.53 lacs and Rs. 33.72 lacs respectively. The Cash holding of the Bank has gone up by Rs. 41.33 lacs to Rs. 34.50 crores.

GILT-EDGED.

The local gilt-edged market was characterised by a steady tone throughout the week with a slight improvement in prices, particularly of long-dated bonds. The turnover was moderate. 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper was listless at Rs. 92-15, whilst 2-3/4 per cent. 1948/52 loan was quoted a shade higher at Rs. 98-12. 3 per cent. 1946 bonds continued unchanged at Rs. 102 and 3 per cent. 1951/54 loan at Rs. 99-14. Stray transactions were reported in 3 per cent. 1963/65 loan at Rs. 93-7 and in 5 per cent. 1945/55 tax free loan at Rs. 108-13. 4 per cent. 1960/70 loan improved from Rs. 108-8 to Rs. 108-13 and 4-1/2 per cent. 1955/60 loan from Rs. 112-0 to Rs. 112-4. 3-1/2 per cent. 1947/50 loan ruled steady at Rs. 102-7 and 4 per cent. 1943 bonds at Rs. 102-3.

EXCHANGE.

There were no fresh features to report in the rupee-sterling exchange market during the week under review. For interbank transactions, sellers of spot T. T. on London quoted 1s. 5-63/64d. and buyers 1s. 6d. Merchant rates fixed by the Exchange Banks' Association remained unchanged as under:

Sellers of T. T. on London (spot and upto six months), 1s. 5-31/32d.

Buyers of T. T. on London (spot and upto six months), 1s. 6-1/32d.

In the New York market, the sterling/dollar cross-rate continued unchanged at 403.75 cents. throughout.

GOLD.

The gold market exhibited a steady tone throughout the week. Fluctuations reflected mainly the squaring up operations of option dealers in view of the closing days of the current settlement. Ready gold which was quoted at Rs. 52-4-0 at the opening, advanced to Rs. 52-10 on Monday but declined to Rs. 51-14-9 on Thursday and closed at Rs. 52-5-6. August settlement was quoted even with spot, whereas September settlement was quoted at a discount of 1 anna mid-week, but stood level at the close. The price of sovereigns steadily declined from Rs. 39-7 to Rs. 39-2 per coin during the course of the week. Floating stocks of the metal are estimated at about 75,000 tolas; arrivals from upcountry averaged about 5,000 tolas a day; whilst the average daily offtake is believed to be 5,000 tolas. The highest and lowest rates recorded during the week were: Rs. 52-10 and Rs. 51-14-9 for spot and August settlement.

SILVER.

There was a slight setback in silver prices during the week. Opening at Rs. 84-11-0 spot silver of .999 fineness declined by stages to Rs. 84-5-0 at the close. August settlement silver was quoted at a discount of about 10 annas, whereas silver to be delivered in the September settlement stood about 2 annas over August. Ready silver of .916 fineness was quoted at a discount of Rs. 1-8 under the settlement rate. In London, both cash and forward silver remained fixed at 23-1-2d. throughout. Floating stocks of the metal are estimated around 6,000 bars. The highest and lowest rates touched were: Rs. 84-15-0 and Rs. 84-4-6 for spot and Rs. 84-5 and Rs. 83-10-6 for August settlement.

SHARES.

War news from the Russian front and the uncertainty regarding Congress move chilled the market sentiment and prices declined somewhat with a restricted turnover. Towards the close, however, there was a small improvement all-round, but the volume of turnover still remained restricted.

Tata Deferreds declined from Rs. 1,522-8 to Rs. 1,462-8 mid-week and Ordinaries dropped from Rs. 305 to Rs. 293 but closed somewhat steady at Rs. 1,492-8 and Rs. 297 respectively. In the textile group Bombay Dyeings lost well over 40 points to Rs. 1,260 and Central Indias about 20 points to Rs. 361, closing higher at Rs. 1,273-12 and Rs. 365 respectively. Centuries, which were quoted lower at Rs. 482 early in the week, were particularly strong at Rs. 510 at the finish. Kohinoors and New Greats declined to Rs. 478 and Rs. 268 on profit-taking but later found buyers at Rs. 500 and Rs. 275. Public Utility shares displayed some weakness in the absence of enquiry; Andhra Valleys moved down from Rs. 1,650 to Rs. 1,625 and Tata Powers from Rs. 1,557-8 to Rs. 1,520, whilst there were sellers in Tata Hydros at Rs. 170-8 and in Bombay Trams at Rs. 131. Bank shares were almost listless, there being hardly any change of note; Central Banks were maintained around Rs. 50-2 and Bank of Indias at Rs. 145, whilst Reserve Banks were quoted ex-dividend around Rs. 101. Imperial Bank Fully Paids stood unchanged at Rs. 1,532-8 and Partly Paids at Rs. 375. In the miscellaneous group price variations were confined with in a narrow range; Associated Cements remained steady around Rs. 169 and Bombay Burmas around Rs. 217-8, whilst Belapurs gradually sagged from Rs. 225-8 to Rs. 218 at the finish. Scindia Steams were quoted at Rs. 20-2, but New Indias were inclined to be offered at Rs. 48 as compared with the previous week's close of Rs. 51-4.

CALCUTTA.

The jute section of the Calcutta share market displayed an easier tendency early in the week, but after the week-end a steadier feeling was noticeable. The volume of business, however, was somewhat restricted owing to uncertain political situation.

HEAVY DECLINE IN YARN PRICES

Bombay, July 29

Since our last report prices in all kinds of yarns suffered a heavy decline to the extent of about one to two annas per lb all-round both in Indian as well as in foreign yarns and even at the close, prices are more inclined to decline further. Several reasons can be ascribed to such a sharp decline within the course of only four to five days. First, the rise in prices was too rapid and mostly confined to heavy speculative purchases especially by outsiders who entered the market with a view to secure large profits. Secondly, prices in Jarilla cotton declined very heavily to the extent of about Rs. 30 per cancy in the space of only four days and this naturally created an adverse effect on the yarn prices. Thirdly, rates in the cloth market go to show that the prices of cloth have undergone a sharp decline to the extent of about two annas per lb in Leopard qualities. Fourthly, the continued unfavourable news from the Russian Front has created some nervousness amongst the dealers and consumers and lastly, fears have been entertained that if the non-cooperation movement is started by the Congress, the entire business will be disorganised. In the midst of all these unfavourable circumstances, it was natural that prices broke very sharply and that weak holders pressed sales on unwilling markets. Reports from various important consuming districts all over the country go to show that everywhere prices in all kinds of yarns have declined considerably especially in the latter part of the week and demand has therefore been very restricted. Amidst all these unfavourable factors there is one healthy sign and it is this. Stocks of yarns in the local market as well as in the consuming districts are not very large and it is very likely that as soon as market becomes more settled even after a further decline improvement in demand will be in evidence. As regards Export markets enquiries have been very limited and the actual business resulting has been very small. The future course of the market remains rather uncertain.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS: In sympathy with sharp and heavy decline in prices of Indian yarns, prices in both Japanese and Shanghai yarns have also declined to the extent of about one anna per lb during the latter part of the week with a very uncertain tendency at the close. Stocks are very limited and in the absence of any fresh arrivals naturally scarcity in many styles is being increasingly felt. The future tendency is therefore hopeful.

ART SILK YARNS: Although there has been some decline in prices of Art Silk yarns as well as in Staple Fibre Yarns in sympathy with decline in Indian yarns, the decline in this class of yarn is comparatively much smaller due to improved demand from the mills as well as from the handloom weavers, from the local market as well as from the important consuming centres in the Punjab. Stocks are getting reduced day by day and fancy prices have to be paid occasionally for well-known styles due to scarcity. The future tendency is hopeful.

INDIAN YARNS: Turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange, Ltd., has considerably increased during the latter part of the week and fluctuations in prices have been the heaviest during the week under review as compared with the last several weeks. On the whole as a result of the week's trading, prices in 20 1/2s for August as well as for October deliveries have declined to the extent of about Rs. 30 per bale with a week undertone at the close. Owing to rapid decline in prices, the local mills have not been making any sales at present and have been holding on for better opportunities. The future tendency continues to remain uncertain.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, July 31.

2 3/4 per cent 1949-52 98/12
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 92/15
3 per cent 1951-54 Loan 99/14
3 per cent 1949-52 Loan 100
3 per cent 1963/65 93/7
3 per cent 1960-70 108/13
3 per cent 1943 Bonds 102/4
4 per cent War Bonds 102/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 Loan 102/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955 Loan 112/4

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 Loan 108/13
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1947 104/3
4 per cent M Deb 1957 107/8
6 per cent M Deb 1959 114/0
5 per cent M Deb 1954 124/4
5 per cent K P T 1956 123/8

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 31.

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 Days/St. 1/6 9/32 Two Months.
Banks buying 90 Days/St 1/6 5/16 Three Months.
Banks Buying 90 Days/St. 1/6 5/16 Four Months.
B. C. Rates T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 5/32
LONDON/NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs 326 1/2
LONDON/MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 294 3/4
LONDON/BERNE:—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4 D D Fcs nil
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2 D D Fcs nil
LONDON/STOCKHOLM
Banks selling T T K 123 D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128 D D K 128
MEXICO/LONDON:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27 D D Rs 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04 D D Rs. 62.04
LISBON/LONDON:—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom D D Esc 7.35 nom
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55 D D Esc 7.55
AUSTRALIA/LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/10 3/8 D D 1/10 3/8
Banks buying T T nil D D 1/11 3/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £8-8-0 Ready
New York Silver 35 1/8
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready 23 1/2 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call and 1 to 3 months not quoting
4 to 6 months 1/4 per cent
7 to 12 months 1/2 per cent
Tone:—Very easy.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 31.

Groundnuts August	.....	62	6 0
Cottonseeds September	.....	30	14 0
Castorseeds September	.....	65	10 0
Linseed September	.....	8	9 6

HEDGE SELLING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Buyers Cautious

Bombay, July 31.

On Thursday, the New York cotton market was quiet. The market was indecisive with scattered liquidation and hedging meeting trade price-fixing and buyers became cautious owing to continued favourable crop prospects and inclination to await Washington developments. Finally increased hedging depressed prices.

The market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 18.19 and improved to 12.25 which was the highest level. Thereafter there was selling and October declined to 18.10 which was the lowest. The market closed at a net decline of 10 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 11 points at 19.47c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans market was also quiet with increased selling and closed at a decline of 12 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices closed 12 points down at 18.49c per lb.

INDIAN COTTON OUTLOOK

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co have issued the following report:—

During the past week the downward drift in values has continued and we have to record a further decline of fully half a cent. New Crop reports have been favourable and there is a tendency to increase crop estimates, and with many buyers holding back hedge selling has been the predominant feature.

Towards the end of last week there was a sudden swing round in the sentiment of the local market and there has been a steady decline in our Futures market. This has been most pronounced in New Crops probably because they are higher and consequently have more room to fall. Undoubtedly the cause of the decline here has been the threat by the Congress Party to launch another Civil Disobedience campaign next month. Remembering what happened during the last similar movement for the time being confidence in values has been to some extent shaken and many dealers have been reducing commitments, whilst many other merchants who by reason of the previous trend of the market had been carrying stocks have decided that it is now time to look for a hedge for their holdings. Should the threat be carried out we are of opinion prices will decline further, but whether or not a solution to the difficult problem will be found in time we shall leave our clients to decide for themselves for we feel that most of them are better placed to answer this question than we are. A Civil Disobedience movement at the present time would be catastrophic to the whole country and especially to the farmer who for the first time for several seasons looked like getting a good return for his cotton crop. Indirectly the only gainer would be Government in that the prices paid by the Supply Department are largely controlled by fluctuations in raw cotton.

During the week the turnover in the spot market has been smaller but the basis of stapled cotton has held well due to the scarcity of supplies of such cotton.

A little business has been reported in foreign varieties and prices have remained firm and in some cases, for example, in Egyptian descriptions, the tendency has been for values to harden further.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York October highest (12-39 p.m.)	.....	18.25+04
New York October lowest (2-55 p.m.)	.....	18.10—11

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Market eased on increased hedging and long liquidation. Closed quiet.

Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co. have received the following cables:

July 27: "Discouraged longs liquidating; crop news favourable. Action parity loans likely indefinitely deferred; may ease further but disinclined sell."

July 29: "Cotton parity unchanged; looks lower."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 30.

October	.....	18.10—11
December	.....	18.25—10
January	.....	18.29—10
March	.....	18.39—12
May	.....	18.47—10
July	.....	18.52—10
Middling Spot	.....	19.47—11

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 30.

October	.....	18.29—12
December	.....	18.45—11
January	.....	18.48—11
March	.....	18.50—10
May	.....	18.56—09
July	.....	18.71—09
Middling Spot	.....	18.49—12

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL

New York, July 30.

October	.....	18.17
December	.....	18.32
March	.....	18.47

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 30.

T T London on:—
New York sellers 4.02 1/2 buyers 4.03 1/2
Madrid official 40.05 voluntary rate deleted
Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47
Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4
Stockholm sellers 15.85 buyers 16.95

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 30.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	.....	£66 1/2
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	.....	£101 1/16
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	.....	£82 13/16
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	.....	£107 7/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	.....	£105 13/16
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	.....	£115 5/8
Victory bonds 4 per cent	.....	£114 1/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China		£6
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	.....	£53
National Bank of India	.....	£26 1/4

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 31.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 256	October 237			
Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 287	October 262			
Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 394	October 391			
Yarn No. 40s August 620	October 625			

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 31.

The recent action of the local market leaves no hope for Indian cotton growers to realise fair prices. When Jarilla contract was adopted it was hoped that it will encourage growth of long staple cotton but professional operators know nothing beyond their own interest and if they persists in their present attitude, effective steps will be needed to check gambling operations of a reckless character. Following a decline of 10 points in New York cotton futures the local market was due to open at Rs. 331 but the market opened at Rs. 329/8 and declined to Rs. 325/8 and steadied at Rs. 326 but ruled quiet at Rs. 325/4. The market is manipulated by professional operators.

Even at this level there was distress selling and prices declined to Rs. 322. Those who bought cotton have suffered heavy losses and for sometime they will not look at the market where professionals mercy gamble without any consideration. No market has suffered a fall like cotton in Bombay. Old Broach has remained very steady but new crop dropped to Rs. 320/8. At this level some covering appeared and prices rallied to Rs. 322/8. Even at this level there was heavy hammering and prices declined to Rs. 316/8. The market was demoralised and it is feared some dealers will not be able to meet liabilities in full. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I. C. C. January	.....	Rs 318	4 0
I. C. C. March	.....	311	0 0
BROACH July/August	.....	198	4 0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, July 31.

	To-day	Total
Broach July/August	2850	10100

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, July 31.

		Extra Spnfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G	Bengal U P		201	198	195	192
M G	Punjab		201	198	195	192
M G	Rajputana		207	204	201	198
M G	Oomra No 3	209	206	203	200	
M G	C P No. 1	232	229	226	223	
M G	C P No. 2	219	216	213	210	
M G	Broach No. 2		208	205	202	199
M G	Punjab-American		298	295	292	289
M G	Surat		399	396	393	390
M G	Rajpipla		395	392	389	386
M G	Navsari		404	401	398	395

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 31

	Old.	Ready
Bengal	.....	190/92
Berar	180-82	187/89
C P. 1	190-95	204/09
C. P. 2	180-85	194/99
Khandesh	150-60	.....
Muglai	160-65	.....
Broach	150-55	199/201
Broach Low	145-50	.....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, July 31

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yester day	This year	Last year
Khandesh	.....	85,169	100,740
Central India	.....	30,453	147,357
Barsi and Nagar	.....	54,168	124,624
Hyderabad/Gaorani	.....	18,989	50,444
Berar	.....	178,423	382,633
Central Provinces	.....	87,565	77,103
Total Oomras	.....	454,767	882,951
Dholeras	.....	34,116	98,185
N W Provinces	.....	1,425	1,742
Rajputana	.....	470	6,711
Sind-Punjab	207	425,509	563,962
Broach	26	320,938	298,334
Coompta and Dharwar	381	35,105	145,725
Western-Northerns	102	39,220	108,398
Cocoanada	.....		539
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	.....	17,719	12,537
Arrived by road to 2nd July 1942	.....	92,500	331,133

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, July 31

Castorseed September	.....	5	0 0
Cottonseed September	.....	2	0 0
Silver 2nd settlement	.....	1	6 0
Gold 2nd settlement	.....	1	4 0

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton Contract January below New York January 554 cent points at 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 30

Broach July/August highest 204 lowest 200 closing 201 1/2

Indian Cotton Contract January highest 334 1/2 lowest 332 1/2 closing 331

Indian Cotton Contract March highest 327 1/2 lowest 323 closing 324 1/2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 31.

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. There was moderate trade demand which was satisfied by official sources. New York spot silver was also unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3. The local market was quietly steady and quotations were as under:

GOLD

Ready	.....	Rs.	52	4 0
Ashad	.....		52	3 6
Shrawan	.....		52	3 9
Sovereigns	.....		39	4 0

SILVER

Ready	.....		84	8 0
Ashad	.....		83	14 0
Shrawan	.....		84	0 0

LONDON SILVER

London, July 30.

Spot	.....	23 1/2
Forward	.....	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, July 30.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	.....	£8-8-0

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 30.

Rozario Santa Fe July/Aug quoted		26/1 1/2
Barletta Russo July/Aug quoted	...	26/1 1/2
South Australian wheat July/Aug quoted		28

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Scattered Buying

Bombay, July 31.

The local market ruled steady with scattered buying. The market was steady and there being ample supply of funds at cheap rates, the market is finding moderate support. There being no speculative interest prices fluctuate within a narrow range. Operators are cautious pending developments in the domestic political situation. The market is mainly influenced by industrial outlook which is very encouraging. Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 1550 and declined to Rs. 1490 where scattered buying sustained prices. Ordinary shares were steady at Rs. 298 and Bombay Dyeing were steady at Rs. 1270. Century shares were in demand.

Better Russian news was helpful on the Wall Street Exchange but dwindling company profits chilled sentiment. However rails were again a stabilising factor although failing to inspire great recovery in other sections and most carries advanced fractions. Losses later were plentiful and a few high grades stocks showed softness. U S Steel shares closed 1/4 down at 46 3/4 and Anaconda Coppers closed 1/4 lower at 25 1/4. General Motors improved 1/2 at 37 3/8 dollars.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, July 31

Apollo 5/2; Ahmedabad Advance 385; Bombay Dyeing 1273/12; Central India 365; Century 510; Cooha Land 175; E D United 3/1/9; Finlay 206; Gokak 259; Indian Bleaching 190; Indore Malwa 345; Kohinoor 500; Lakshmi 806; Morarji 610; Mysore 140; New Great 275; Phoenix 455; Podar 209/6; Sassoon Silk 95/12; Sholapur 6500; Simplex 206; Svadeshi 347; Swan 207; Tata Mill 35; Vishnu 1750; New City 272.8

ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley 1625; Ahmedabad Electric 180/12; Ajmere Electric 13/12; Bombay Suburba (old) N 173/12; Bombay Tramways 131; Karachi Electric 196/4 Poona Electric 238/12; Srat Electric 183/12. Tata Hydro 170/8; Tata Power 1520

MISCELLANEOUS

Associated Cement 169; Belapur Sugar 218; Bombay Burma 217/8; Bombay Burma New 72/8; Bombay Steam 342/8; Shivrajpur 47; Tata Steel Defd 1492/8; Tata Steel Ord 297; Prem Construction 121; Br B Petrol 1/8; Indian Radio Defd 350; Indian Radio Ord 365, Scindia Steam 20/2; Tata Chemical 17/2; Tata Oil 63/8; Western India Match 237/8; Burma Corporation 1.15/6; Indian Iron 26/6; Indian Copper 2/1 6; Steel Corpn of Bengal 16/b.

BANKS

Baroda 116/8; Central 50/4; Imperial P P 1532/8; Imperial P P 375; India 145; Reserve 101/8; Union 6/9.

RAILWAYS

Ahmedabad Prantej 535 Central Province 109/8; Gujarat 109; Hoshiarpur Doab 97; Mandra Bhon 108/8; Sara Sirajgunge 98/8; Sialkot Narowal 113.

INSURANCE

Empire 700; Jupiter 15/2; New India 49; Oriental Life 4020; Vulcan Insurance 9/8.

DEBENTURES

4 per cent Tata Chem 1952 125; 4 per cent Andhra 1952 104/4; 4 per cent Bombay Telephone 48/4; 4 per cent Tata Power 1951/55 104/14.

PREFERENCE

5 per cent Ahmedabad Advance 125; 7 per cent Andhra 1570; 7 per cent Bombay Tram 77/8; 6 per cent Bombay Steam 327/8; 5 per cent Central India 682/8; 6 per cent Tata Steel 1st 206/4; 7 1/2 per cent Tata Steel 2nd 136/12; 7 per cent Tata Hydro 155; 7 1/2 per cent Tata Power 1600; 6 1/4 per cent P Const 1st 129/8; 6 1/4 per cent P Const 2nd 121/8; 5 per cent Svadeshi 138; 5 per cent T Chem 121.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 31.

The market ruled fairly steady to-day. Tata Deferreds after an initial easiness to 1480 advanced to 1495 and closed at 1492-8. Tata Ordinaries were steady around 298. Bombay Dyeings closed at 1270. Centuries firmed up to 510 and Kohinoors were better off at 501. Indian Irons kept unchanged at 26-8.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1492-8) 1495 1480 1495 1492-8
Tata Ordinaries (298) 299 298 299 298
Tata Ordinary 298; Tata Deferred 1492/8; Indian Iron 26/8; Steel Corpn of Bengal 16/8; Bombay Dyeing 1270; Central India 365; Century 570; Gokak 256/14; Kohinoor 501/4; Simplex 206; Andhra Valley 1625; Tata Hydro 170/10; Tata Power 1525; Associated Cement 169; Belapur 217/8; Bombay Burma (old) 218/12.

WORLD'S WONDER

I was suffering from Gonorrhoea wet dreams & piles from age 32 years. After that I got nervous debility I had taken treatment from many wordy and attractive advertising physicians but to no avail. As a last resort, I turned to world-wide renowned and thirty-five years real and qualified Doctor Z. M. Rai, M.D.H., First class Gold Medalist (Regtd. by the Government of India). He cured me like Electric. His marvellous treatment gave me new life. Now I am appealing to the public not to waste money, time and health here and there, consult at once the abovementioned doctor sahib.

(Sd.) B. RUSTOMJI, Hornby Road, Bombay.
24-6-1942.
Doctor's Address:—
ORIENTAL DISPENSARY
Sandhurst Road, near Diamond Talkies, opposite Municipal Garden, Bombay 4.
TIME:—8 to 12, and 4-30 to 8-30.

Trustees

OF

The Pransukhlal Mafatlal Hindu Swimming Bath And Boat Club

ANNOUNCES

The Trustees of the Pransukhlal Mafatlal Hindu Swimming Bath and Boat Club have great pleasure in announcing their decision to dispense with the subscription from the Life-Members and to refund the same to those who have paid it and take this opportunity to thank the members for their enthusiastic support to this institution.

The Trustees are particularly thankful to the Life-Members for their spirit of co-operation which gave a good start to the institution. The Trustees are confident that the patrons and Life-Members will not fail to stand by and lend their helping hand if any occasion arises in future.

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SUN. 2ND MORN. AT 10 A. M.

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Whole Serial of 24 Parts

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Daily: 4, 7, 10, Sat., Sun., Mat. 1 p.m.

Mighty as the Ocean's Roar!

Comes a . . . . Titanic Thrill

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Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

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A Picture every family must see!

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(Before your very eyes)

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Smt. KAMLADEVI CHATOPADHYAYA recommends every family to see this picture.

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Daily: 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.

Sat. Sun. and Holidays Matinee at 1-30 p.m.

Children under 15 are not allowed

COMING SOON MURLI'S

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:Starring:

SNEHAPRABHA and ISHWARLAL

SUNDAY (2ND AUGUST) MORNING AT 10 A.M.

BAKTHA GOURI

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A Mythological Musical extravaganza

Advance booking at the theatre

Third Triumphant Week!

PRAKASH'S Popular Classic

BHARAT BHET

Starring:

DURGA KHOTE, SHAHU MODAK, SHOBHANA SAMARTH, CHANDRAKANT

RUNNING TO FULL HOUSES AT

PLAZA TALKIES, DADAR

Daily: 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.

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2nd BIG WEEK

KOHINOOR

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Daily 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M

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NAVYUG'S

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The film which brings together Rich & Poor

Damuanna, Winayak and Meenaxi

A SYMPHONY OF YOUTH ROMANCE & LOVE!!!

11 th Week

*Here is a home-spun Indian Family Drama deftly done!

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STILL MARCHING FORWARD!!! New Theatres' Unique Hit!

'Saugand'

Starring: PAHARI, BHARATI, ASHIT-BARAN, CHANDRAVATI, CHHABI, BISWAS, etc.

Direction: HEMCHUNDER

KRISHNA

Daily: 3, 6-15, & 9-30 p.m. On Sundays Matinee at 12 noon.

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Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

Sat. Sun. and Hol. 1 p.m.

For 6 DAYS ONLY

From Today

RANJITS

THE KICK

(THOKAR)

Madhuri, Kumar, Ishwarlal

3rd Successful Week

AURORA

KING'S CIRCLE, MATUNGA

Daily at 3-45, 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.

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Sun. Morn. at 10-30 a.m.

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4th WEEK OF TRIUMPH MINERVA'S MOVIE MARVEL

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Daily: 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.

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VINCENT ROAD

In 13th WEEK

NOW BEATING ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS!

PRAKASH PICTURES' SWEET MUSICAL

STATION MASTER

WITH A GALAXY OF NOTED STARS

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Sat., Sun., 12-45 p.m.

MINERVA

AN EVERGREEN RELEASE.

PALACE DAILY At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m

The Merry Marxmen mix mirth and madness as detectives on the loose in the world's dizziest department store!

THE BIG STORE

A Metro Picture starring

THE MARX BROS.

TONY MARTIN. VIRGINIA GREY

SUN. MORN. AT 10-30 A.M.

THE MERRY WIDOW

METRO'S UNFORGETTABLE MUSICAL ROMANCE

Starring

JEANETTE MCDONALD MAURICE CHEVALIER

COMMENCING TO-DAY 1 P.M.

NALINI JAYAWANT

The Young Charming Star with her Melodious Voice...

SHEIKH MUKHTAR

The Tall Stern Young Man Full of Emotion...

Come to enlighten the BROTHERLY LOVE!

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Daily at 4, 6-45 & 9-45 p.m. Matinee: Sat. & Sun. at 1 p.m.

CHITRA

Vincent Road, DADAR

Latest Commercial

COTTON

DECEMBER

New York, July 31.

Previous closing 18.25
To-day's opening 18.22
Difference ..... —.03
To-day's closing see Stop Press.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 31.

Following are the New York opening ranges:

October (18.20/19) 18.07/06
December (18.33/33) 18.22/22
March (18.48/47) 18.39/39

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, July 31.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay July/August (£29 quoted) £29 quoted
Linseed Calcutta July/August £23 1/2 quoted) £23 1/2 quoted
Linseed La Plata July/August unquoted
Groundnuts Coromandal July/August (East Coast India shipment not quoted) West Coast India shipment (£27 1/2 quoted) £27 1/2 quoted

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 31.

Previous closing 4.03 3/4
To-day's opening 4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 31.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London, July 31.

London Gold (£8.8.0) £8.8.0

LONDON SILVER

London, July 31.

Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d

CROSS RATES

London, July 31.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
5 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 31.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:
General Motors (dol 37) dol 37 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25 1/2) unquoted
United States Steel Common (dol 46 3/4) dol 47 5/8
United States Steel Preference (dol 110 1/2) unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 31.

The London Stock Exchange was very quiet to-day.

3½ PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London, July 31.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £101 1/16

AUSTRALIAN LOAN

5 per cent 1955-58 £101

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent British Consols £88 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £107 7/8
2 per cent Conversion Loan £100 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan £115 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £105 13/16
3 per cent War Loan £108 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds £114 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors 18-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 38-11/2
Electric Music Industry 16-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson 24-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical 33-3
Woolworth Ordinary 52-10 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rate £81
Dundee 27-9
Unilever Ordinary 29-3
Ford Motors 23-9
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £60
British American Tobacco Ordy £4
Carreas 'A' £5 11/32
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £5 7/32
P and O Defd 27-1 1/2
Distillers 78
Bredfords Dyes 8-6
British Celanese 11-1 1/2
J and P Coates 36-10 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary 37-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners 11-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary 16-6
Inter Nickels dol 38-0
Indian Iron 40-7 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam 14-3
Donaro Tea 26-3
Empire of India 16-3

JUTE

Barnagore £5

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber 8-6
Gula Kelampong 7-6
Rubber Plant 14-5

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug 14-4 1/2
Burma Corporation 3-3
Rio Tintos £8
East Rand Properties £1 3/4
Rand Mines £6 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown £8 1/4
Associated Portland Cement 47-6
Trinidad Leasehold 70
Sub-Nigel £5 11/16
Spring Mines Split Share £0 29/32
Union Corporation 132-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian 35-0
Anglo-India 45-0
Burma Oil £1 23/32
Mexican Eagle 9-10 1/2
Shell Transport £3 7/16
Royal Dutch £19 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary £45
London Midland Ordinary £20
London North Eastern Defd £3 1/8
London Southern Defd £16 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent £123
London Transport "C" £45

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 31.

Yellow metal sheets ..... Rs. 135 0 0
Copper sheets ..... Rs. 158 0 0
Tone:—Easy.

MENSO

MENSO

Brings back menstrual flow in a day, no matter why and how long suppressed. Rs. 2 LIBERTY—safest birth control. Rs 2

Dr. C. Bhattacharjee, H.M.D 40 years' experienced 120, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Calcutta or 264, Dasasswamedh Road, BENARES

High Court

DECISION OF SPECIAL BENCH UNDER PRESS ACT

Mr. Justice Divatia Dissents

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Divatia and Mr. Justice Wassoodew)

This was an application by Suleman Ibrahim, editor, printer and publisher of the "Daily Rozgar" which is a vernacular daily of Ahmedabad against an order of the Government to deposit Rs. 500 under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931. The order resulted from the publication in that paper in April last of an article referring to a Congress-minded Moulvi who presided over a Muslim conference at Lahore and inquiring of him, "Is not even a worst Muslim better than a Hindu?"

The Special Bench, by a majority, allowed the application, Mr. Justice Divatia dissenting.

The majority view was that though the sentence in question was objectionable, it was not when the article was taken as a whole, calculated to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects within Section 4 (1) (d) and (h) of the Press Act. His Lordship the Chief Justice observed that Muslims were entitled to hold the view that every Muslim was better than a Hindu just as Hindus were entitled to hold the contrary view. His Lordship stated that the article as a whole merely set out the view of the Muslim League that the Congress did not represent the Muslims and the view that the Hindus and Muslims should meet together to settle their differences. Mr. Justice Wassoodew concurred with the Chief Justice in this view.

DIVATIA DISSENTS.

Delivering his dissenting judgment, Mr. Justice Divatia was of the opinion that it was entirely unnecessary for the article to have stated that the worst Muslim was better than a Hindu if its purpose was to reconcile the Muslim League and the Congress. This was not merely intolerant but calculated to promote enemity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. His lordship was, therefore, of the opinion that the Government was right in ordering the deposit and that this application should be dismissed.

Mr. B. G. Thakore appeared for the applicant.

The Advocate-General, Mr. M. C. Setalvad, with the Government pleader Mr. R. A. Jaghirdar appeared for the Government.

Dearness Allowance To Govt. Servants

The Government of Bombay has revised the rates of dearness allowance granted to low-paid Government servants.

If the average of the figures of the Bombay City cost of living index for any three consecutive months is 143 or above, then in regard to the month following and that month only, the rates and pay limits mentioned below will apply instead of those specified in the earlier orders:

An allowance at the flat rate of Rs. 5 a month will be granted to Government servants employed in Bombay City and in receipt of emoluments not exceeding Rs. 69 a month.

An allowance at the flat rate of Rs. 4 a month will be granted to Government servants employed in the mofussil and in receipt of emoluments not exceeding Rs. 49 a month.

Government servants in Bombay City whose emoluments exceed Rs. 69 but not Rs. 74 a month, and Government servants in the mofussil whose emoluments exceed Rs. 49 but not Rs. 53 a month will be granted such allowance as is necessary to make their emoluments equal to Rs. 74 a month and Rs. 53 a month respectively.

As the average of the cost of living index figures for the three months ending with June was 144, the above orders will be given effect to in regard to pay for July, drawn in August.

Reception To Mayor

The South Indian Association, Bombay, will accord a reception to His Worship the Mayor of Bombay Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally at the Association premises to-morrow (Sunday), at 3-45 p.m. The programme will include dance item by Miss Chittani Rajalakshmi, an eight-year old evacuee from Rangoon, now in Bombay.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The Stock exchange was rather featureless and the volume of transactions was limited. Government securities were unchanged.

The following are closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 per cent. defence bonds (1946) 102; 3 per cent defence loan (1949-52) 99/14; 3 per cent loan (1963-6) 93/11; 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 92/14; 3 1/2 per cent loan (1947-50) 102/6 ct.; 4 per cent loan (1960-70) 108/10 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial (fully paid) 1532 ct.; Reserve 99/8 small lot; Sara Serajganj Railway 108.

Cottons:—Bowreah 383 small lot; Dunbar 246; Kesoram 10/9; New Victoria 6/14.

Coals:—Amalgamated 25/6 ex div; Bengal 360 c div; Burrakur 12/8; North Damuda 4/15; Union 33/12 ct.

Jutes:—Bally 217; pref 141; Calcutta jute pref 107; Hooghly pref 17/4; Howrah 50/4; small lot ct; National 20/8; New Central pref 151; Orient 166 small lot; Sree Luchmi-narain 12/12

Mining:—Indian copper 8/3.

Eng. Companies:—Bhartia elec steel 14/2, Indian iron and steel 26/2 small odd lot; Jessop and Co. 18/4; Kumardhubi Eng 8/8; pref 143; National iron 11/2 ct; Steel Corpn. 16/15 small lot; pref 113.

Miscellaneous:—Hooghly flour 16; Aluminium Corpn. 11/6 small lots; Britannia biscuits 11; B. I. Corpn. ord 5 small lot; Calcutta tram ord 15/3 ex div; Rohtas industries 23/6; Walford transport ord 1/8.

Papers:—India paper pulp 147; Orient paper 21/8; Sree Gopal paper 17 ct; Star 15/15; Midnapore zemindary 74/12; Assam saws 3/3.

Sugar:—Punjab 295 small lot.

Teas:—Barduar tea and timber 4/13 ex div; Bateli 7/12; Hasimara 45/4; Murphulani 8/4; Teen Ali 14/4 ct; Tengpani 19/8.

Debentures:—5 per cent (1956-86); Calcutta Port Trust 109/4 small lot; 5 1/2 per cent (1956-86) Ditto 114/4 small lot; 3 1/4 per cent (1956-66) Howrah Bridge 89/13 small lot.

METAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 31.

Copper sheets lb 21 Rs. 180 38 166 38 164 42 157 49-56 154

Brass sheets Flag Brand lb 20-21 Rs. 120/8 34 113/4 28 110 35 109 42 106 49-56 104/8

Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 145 Rosita Rs. 140

Country make Rs. 110 Pigiead 'B.M' Refined Rs. 95 per cwt.

Settlement Rates:—

Copper sheets Aso Rs. 189

Market Tone:—Weak.

3rd Demand WEEK The REGAL Daily at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

TYRONE POWER

SON of FURY

The Story of Benjamin Blake

GENE TIERNEY

DARRYL F. ZANUCK

THE GREATEST ADVENTURE STORY EVER!

SUNDAY 10-30 A. M. 'Sing Baby Sing' Alice Faye, Adolphe, Menjou, Ritz Bros.

SAVARKAR'S RESIGNATION

Quits Presidentship Of Mahasabha On Grounds Of Health

BOMBAY, July 31.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar has resigned the Presidentship of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha. His resignation letter has already been sent to the General Secretary of the Mahasabha.

"The continuous strain for the last five years of the Presidential duties have naturally told on my health", says Mr. Savarkar in an interview to the "United Press" explaining the reasons of his resignation. "Besides I feel it a duty that I should myself come forward to help my colleagues in shifting the burden and responsibility of the Presidential Office to some stronger and broader shoulders and entrust the leadership of the Hindu Mahasabha into some worthier hands".

Mr. Savarkar recounted how in 1940 at the time of the Madura session of the Mahasabha when he offered his resignation he was cordially pressed by friends and colleagues to occupy the presidential chair; and also in the following year, at the time of the historic Bhagalpur session he had to occupy the chair for the fifth year in succession. "But", says Mr. Savarkar, "now that the year is drawing to a close and the Presidential election would be shortly held, I think that this is the most suitable time to tender my resignation of the Presidentship of the Hindu Mahasabha"

Mr. Savarkar expresses his gratification at the growing strength of the Hindu Mahasabha which had been "able to bring about a veritable mental revolution in the Hindu world".

Concluding Mr. Savarkar says: "I have no doubt whatsoever that if the Mahasabha persists in marching on keeping in full view the Hindu ideology it has adopted as its guiding star, it is bound to occupy the position of the most dominating and even the dictating factor in the Indian politics before long. The motto of this ideology as well as my parting message is no other than this:

"HINDUISE ALL POLITICS AND MILITARISE HINDUDOM"

"It is needless to add that in spite of this resignation of its presidentship I shall ever continue as a soldier in its rank and file and serve the Hindu Mahasabha in any capacity it wants me to do in furtherance of the Hindu cause"—United Press.

SOCIALISM CAN BUILD BETTER CITIES, SAYS MEHERALLY

BOMBAY, Friday.

That the cities of yesterday with their glaring contrast of palaces and slums, luxury and starvation, could be permanently abolished only by the acceptance of the doctrine of Socialism, was the plea put forth by Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally speaking at Green's to-day under the auspices of the Social Workers Society. Prof. J. C. Daruwala presided.

Mr. Meherally said that cities like Bombay exhibited such glaring contrasts as they had grown without planning around Capitalism and Commerce.

But the cities of the future, if they had to abolish slums, do away with unemployment, illiteracy, infant mortality and other evils had to be reconstructed on a Socialist basis. Unless the means of production passed into the hands of the people, there was no possibility of wiping out all this ugliness and inequity.

Prof. J. C. Daruwala, who presided, said that the cities in ancient India were laid out on a saner basis than the present ones. He also thought that only Socialist reconstruction of Society could solve the increasing problems of life for the masses.

"GUILT NOT PROVED"

Judgment In Sensational Bandra Case

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BANDRA July 31.

"From all the facts weighed in their true perspective, I come to the conclusion that the guilt of the accused is not proved against him" observed Mr. R. D. Mody, First Class City Magistrate, Bandra yesterday, acquitting John Richard Fernandes, proprietor of an electric stores and the owner of a cycle garage at Bandra, under Section 258 Cr. P. C. of charges of harbouring a military deserter.

Working Class Living Cost Rises

During the month ended July 15, the working class cost of living index number for Bombay, with the average prices for the year ended June 1934 equal to 100, was 168—16 points higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles advanced by 23 points to 200.

In June, the working class cost of living index number for Ahmedabad, with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100, was 111—eight points higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles advanced by 10 points to 108.

In the same month the working class cost of living index number for Sholapur, with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100, was 109— five points higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles advanced by six points to 101

Communist Demonstration

BOMBAY, July 31.

Mr. P. C. Joshi, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India has called upon all Communists to hold demonstrations on August 6, for the national demand.

NATIONAL GOVT FOR NATIONAL RESISTANCE

P. N. Joshi's Appeal To Br. And U. S. "Reds" To Plead India's Cause

BOMBAY, July 31.

An appeal to the American and British Communist Parties to accord support to the Indian demand for independence and the immediate establishment of a Provisional National Government is contained in a telegram sent by Mr. P. C. Joshi, General Secretary of the Indian Communist Party to Mr. Earl Browder, General Secretary of the United States Communist Party and Harry Pollit, General Secretary of the British Communist Party.

The telegram to Mr. Browder says: "Successful Indian defence is impossible without real National Government.....You launch country-wide campaign, persuade your President to intervene to get British Government negotiate with the National Congress, recognise Indian independence and establish National Government. Mahatma Gandhi's Pacifism is the exception. Pandit Nehru and the rest of the National leaders who are completely anti-Fascist in the best tradition of world democracy, are willing to lead armed United Indian resistance to the Fascist invaders. Rouse your people to realise that on India's fate, depends their own fate. Together let us build the brotherhood of free peoples and begin right now."

NATIONAL RESISTANCE

The telegram to Harry Pollit says: "Our policy is national unity for national resistance and national Government. Our fellow patriots are being provoked to a suicidal course by the recalcitrant insolence of imperialist rulers. Your task is to press your Government to negotiate with the Congress on the basis of the recognition of Indian Independence and the immediate establishment of a Provisional National Government. Our task is to persuade the national leadership to work for Congress-League unity, settlement with Britain and struggle against the Fascist invaders. Intensify your campaign. We must turn the tide a hundred-fold and unite our two great peoples as comrades-in-arms inside the anti-Fascist freedom front."—A. P.

Taher Entertained

Mr. M. Taher was entertained to 'tea' at the Willingdon Sports Club on Thursday evening by his friends and admirers, to congratulate him on the distinction of being created a Member of the British Empire in the Birthday Honours

Congratulating Mahomed Taher a wellknown Bombay businessman, Mr. M R A Baig, Sheriff of Bombay, said that he was extremely popular figure and a great philanthropist. On behalf of all present, Mr. Baig offered hearty congratulations for the honour done to him.

Ratnagar Assurance

The annual general meeting of the Ratnagar Provident Assurance Co. Ltd., was held at its registered office at Prospect Chambers Annexe on Friday when Mr. V. M. Nagwekar presided. The report for the year ending 31st December, 1941 stated:

During the year under report the Company received 111 proposals for the aggregate sum of Rs. 31,300 of these 88 proposals resulted into policies assuring the sum of Rs. 18,850. The remaining proposals were awaiting completion.

As the Revenue Account shows, the Life Fund of the Company which at the beginning of the year was Rs. 9,218, increased by Rs. 1,500-10-0 to Rs. 10,718-10-9 during the year.

The report was adopted.

LEAGUE EXECUTIVE PERSONNEL

BOMBAY, July 31.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, has announced the following personnel of the Working Committee of the League:—

Abdul Matin Chowdhry (Assam), Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Maulana Akram Khan, and Hassan Ispahani (Bengal), Maulvi Latifur Rahman and Hussain Imam (Bihar), Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan, Chowdhry Khaliquezzain and Raja Mohammad Amir Ahmed Khan of Mohamadab (U.P.), Begum Mohammad Ali (Delhi), Nawab Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot, Sheikh Karamat Ali M.L.A., and Mian Bashir Ahmad, Bar-at-Law, (Punjab), Sardar Aurangzab Khan and Sardar Bakht Jamal Khan (Frontier Province), Qazi Mahomed Isa (Baluchistan), Mr. G. M. Syed and Khan Bahadur Khohro (Sind), Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim (Bombay), Mr. S. A. Rauf Shah (C.P.), Haji Abdus Sattar Haji Ishaq Seth (Madras.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan continues to be the Secretary of the Committee.—United Press.

I. F. A. Shield Matches

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The Mysore Rovers gave a splendid account of themselves this evening in their first appearance in the shield tournamnt defeating Tarun Samity from Madhupur on the Mahommedan Sporting Ground to the tune of nine goals to nil.

The Royal Air Force went out of the I. F. A. Shield Tournament in their third round match against Burnanipore on the Calcutta ground, which ended in a win for the Indian Club by two goals to nil.—A. P.

MAZGAON N.W.F.: The National War Front Centre for Mazagaon division is situated at Hasanabad, Mount Road, Mazagaon. It has a radio set and large number of people gather to hear the latest news and other local broadcasts. The literature of the Front is kept there for the use of the public. There is a clerk in attendance who replies to queries. The Deputy Director of the Front Mr. Ali Mahomed C. Padamsy attends the centre at 10 a.m. Daily and interviews persons intending to work for the Front. The telephone number of the Centre is 45415.

EDWARD

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

NATIONAL STUDIOS' HILARIOUS HIT

ASRA

SARDAR-AKHTAR, ADWANI

SUN. MORNING—AT 10 A.M.

Republic's Whole Serial

THE PAINTED STALLION

With RAY CORRIGAN

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED: 1906.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 1,18,00,000

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Branches:

AHMEDABAD: Bhadra (Main Office), Ellis Bridge, Station Branch.
ANDHERI: Near Bombay.
BANDRA: Near Bombay.
BOMBAY: Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi, Malabar Hill.
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KARACHI.
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POONA, POONA CITY.
RAJKOT.
SURAT.

LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 1/4 per cent per annum Interest on balances in excess of Rs 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in an account for interest amounting to less than Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED, SHORT AND SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates on application.

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A. G. GRAY, Manager.

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on family, love, profession etc. Lucky numbers, days by Monthly details 1 year Rs. 3. Weekly Rs 10. Five Answers Re 1 V.P. As. 5. State sex, age and writing time Hanuman Jothisha Ashramam. Tiruttani, S. India.

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It is an absolutely harmless preparation based on combined ancient and modern science The active principles of substances recognised best for correction of the dead centres of the Sex-apparatus have been employed in its composition Literature free on application

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GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE:—Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only:

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)
Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

He failed because he was weak, run-down and listless. Success demands active health, energy, stamina and strength.

Waterbury's Compound contains malt and liver extracts, iron and copper—elements required by nature for strong, sturdy development of bone and muscle. It fortifies the system, offsets fatigue, creates quick new energy. There's nothing better for your children than Waterbury's Compound. Buy a bottle today. Two sizes—8 oz. and 16 oz. bottles.

WATERBURY'S COMPOUND

TO KEEP YOU FIT

A LOVE-STORY?

Yes! A Love-story of a modern youth who loved Art more than his Beloved!!!

ENJOY THE JOYS and SORROWS OF THREE LOVE-LADEN HEARTS

MINERVA'S Sweet Entertainer

PHIR MILENGE

WITH THE VIOLIN TOUCH

Directed by SOHRAB MODI

and embellished with a star-studded cast including SARDAR AKHTAR, SADIQ ALI, MEENA, K. N. SINGH

3rd GREAT WEEK CENTRAL

Daily 3 Shows: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p. m.
Matinee 12-30 To-day & To-morrow

Reserve Your Seats Early
(AN EVERGREEN RELEASE)

A SCIENTIST IN 1910...
★His Ambition Crushed
★His Eyes Darkened
BUT
★His Heart Kindled
with
LOVE

Coming NEXT SATURDAY...

RANJIT'S hilarious romantic social

ARMAN

Directed by KEDAR SHARMA

Cast: Motilal Shamim Nagendra—

OPERA HOUSE

Daily at 4, 7, 10 p.m. Mat. Sun. Hol. at 1 p.m.

GHAZALS GALORE and DANCES DAZZLING IN The Strikingly Different Film

MUQABLA

Starring YAKUB & NADIA with SRINIVAS, RAJNI, AGHA, DOG GUNBOAT

HOMI WADIA PRODUCTION at its Best

Music by KHAN MASTANA

SUPER

THURS. 6th AUG.

A STORMY PAGE TORN FROM LIFE

FIVE TOP NOTCH STARS GIVING THE GREATEST PERFORMANCE OF THEIR CAREERS!

CHANDRAMOHAN
SHAIKH MUKHTAR
SITARA
AKHTARI FAIZABADI
ASHRAF KHAN

in

ROTI

Directed by MEHBOOB

NATIONAL STUDIOS

COMING SHORTLY

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 5, 1998
Muslim: Rajab 17, 1361
Parsi: Aspandarmad 1, 1311.
Sunrise: 6-16 a.m. Sunset: 7-13 p.m.
Hightide: 2-48, 15-10. Lowtide: 8-30, 21-23.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6.

Denabank, opening of Bhuleshwar Branch (opp. Ram Mandir, and Dadar Branch (opp. Kohinoor Cinema).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45 and 9 p.m. Matinee: to-morrow at 11 a.m.
METRO—"The Bugle Sounds" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Honky Tonk" 4, 6-30 and 10
SWASTIK—"Mata" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 12-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Kunwara Bap" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Saugand" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee: to-morrow 12 noon.
REGAL—"Son of Fury" 4, 6-30 and 9-30
EXCELSIOR—"Joan of Paris" 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Station Master" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 12-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow at 12-30 noon.
CENTRAL—"Phir Milenge" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee: to-morrow 12-30.
EDWARD—"Asra" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
AURORA—"Bharat Milap" 3-45, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PARADISE—"This Woman is Mine" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The Big Store" 4, 6-30 and 10
HINDMATA—"Sikandar" 4-15, 7 and 9-45
CHITRA—"Sister" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 1 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Khan Dagan" 3, 6 & 9
PLAZA—"Bharat Bhet" 3-45 6-45 and 9-45 Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 12-45.
OPERA HOUSE—"Tamanna" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 1 p.m.
CITY LIGHT—"The Kick" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 1
KOHINOOR—"Sangam" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ankh-Michowli" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 1
BROADWAY—"Birth of a Baby" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 1-30 p.m.
PRAKASH—"Vidyapati" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day and to-morrow 1 p.m.

BOMBAY SWADESHI MARKET: Markets will be closed to-day (Saturday), on account of 22nd Tilak Anniversary.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY: The meeting previously announced for to-day (Saturday), has been postponed to Saturday (8th inst.)

FREE SCIENCE LECTURE: Mr. Desai will open the Gujarati series with a talk on 'Radio' in the Royal Institute of Science, Ground Floor, to-day (Saturday), at 4 p.m.

A. R. P. KALBADEVI: Dr. Miss Olive Joseph will speak on "Duties of an Air Raid Warden" at St. Xavier's High School Hall, to-morrow (Sunday), at 5 p.m. Mr. Mark Noronha will preside.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: The Chief Superintendent C.T.O., Calcutta, informs that telegrams for Bombay and adjacent areas are subject to delay due to congestion and imperfect working.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: The Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, intimates that traffic for Madras, Calcutta and the adjacent areas, is subject to serious delay due to interruption of communications and congestion.

BOMBAY SHROFFS' ASSOCIATION LTD. It is hereby resolved that the members of the Bombay Shroffs' Association Ltd. should close their Hundi and other business on Saturday, the 1st August, 1942, being the Tilak Anniversary Day.

SREE SANKARA MUTT: The usual Vedanta Class which has been closed for summer holidays will be re-opened tomorrow (Sunday), at 7-30 a.m. at the Sree Sankara Mutt premises, Matunga.

PAST STUDENTS' MEETING: The annual (adjourned) general meeting of the Past Students' Association, Parle Tilak Vidyalaya, will be held in the school, tomorrow (Sunday), at 8 a.m.

CEYLONESE ASSOCIATION OF INDIA: The President and members of the above Association desire to entertain Mr. Annesley De Silva—The Acting Trade Commissioner to dinner at the Purohit's Hotel to-day (Saturday), at 7 p.m.

H. M. I. DOCKYARD WORKERS' UNION: A general meeting of the above Union is to be held in the Elphinstone Circle Garden to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. and many important resolutions concerning the welfare of the Dock Workers are to be considered by this meeting.

PURNAPRAJNA SEVA SANGH: Sri Jayathirtha Punyatithi will be celebrated to-day (Saturday), at Vani Vihar Vidyalaya premises, Matunga, when Sri M. R. Gopalachar, will deliver a lecture in Kannada at 8-30 p.m. on "The Vedanta".

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: The Bhavan is conducting informal talks on some aspect of Bharatiya Samskriti (Indian Culture), to-day (Saturday), the Subject being Varnashramadharma by Shri S. D. Gyani, M.A., at 36, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

LECTURE AT MATUNGA: Under the auspices of the Lokamanya Sahayak Sangh, Mr. T. V. Parvate will address a public meeting at Deshmukh Hall, Dakshini Brahman Wadi, Matunga on the Congress policy to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. Rao Bahadur Padhye will preside.

MAYOR TO BE GUEST OF G.M.W. UNION: The Executive Committee of the General Motor Workers' Union will entertain the Mayor of Bombay Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally, to a tea party to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. at Jinnah Hall, Congress House, Bombay, 4.

CALL TO SEVIKAS: Mrs. Sofia Khan, the G.O.C., Congress Dal, Women's Section, writes:
All Sevikas should be present at the Congress House to-day (Saturday), at 4-30 p.m. when final arrangements for the forthcoming A.I.C.C. meeting will be discussed and necessary instructions issued.

COMING STRUGGLE: That "This House disapproves of Gandhiji's coming struggle will be the subject of a public debate in the Muslim Students' Union Hall, to-day (Saturday), at 6-15 p.m. Mr. D. G. Sakrikar will preside. Mr. V. M. Bhave will propose and Mr. R. A. Zakaria will oppose.

BY BOMBAY PROVINCIAL AND GIRGAUM HINDU SABHA: A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the above Sabha to celebrate the anniversary of Mr. Tilak, to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. in Karandikar Hall, Brahman Sabha, Girgaum, wherein Mr. K. F. Nariman, and others will speak.

"PSYCHOLOGY OF PROPAGANDA": Prof. F. Correira Afonso of Ismail College, Jogeshwari, will speak on the "Psychology of Propaganda" at a public meeting to be held at the Willingdon Catholic Gymkhana, Santa Cruz to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. Mr. P. G. Shah, Accountant General, Bombay, will preside.

SOCIETY OF RETIRED PARSI OFFICERS: Under the auspices of the Society of Retired Parsi Officers and by kind permission of the A.R.P. Controller, a public A.R.P. Demonstration will be given in Noble Chamber, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, to-day (Saturday), at 2 p.m.

MAHIM A.R.P. COMMITTEE: Warden-Instructors' Classes will be taken by Mr. M. A. Latif at the Divisional Head Quarters Mahim on every Saturday at 5-30 p.m and every Wednesday at 8 p.m. commencing from to-day. Similarly Mr. G. D. Naik will take Classes at Gujrati Primary School Elaviya Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga on 2nd and 16th August from 4-30 to 5-30.

Lokmanya Tilak Anniversary

Processions, Garlanding Of Statue And Public Meeting In City To-day

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

To-day (Saturday) is the 22nd death Anniversary of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. We appeal to the people of Bombay to actively participate in the programme arranged for the Day, by the B.P.C.C. Numerous public organisations have also intimated to us their desire to garland the statue of the Lokmanya at Chowpatty. So also quite a number of Commercial Associations have written to us that they are keeping their business either partially or wholly suspended for the Day with a view to enable office-going persons to take part in the Day's functions. We are thankful to all these Associations.

Following is the full programme of the anniversary:

7-30 a.m.: Procession starting from Congress House and terminating at Chowpatty.

8 a.m.: Flag Salutation at the foot of the Tilak Statue, Chowpatty. Shri Nagindas T. Master will unfurl the National Flag.

8-15 a.m.: Garlanding of the Statue of the Lokmanya on behalf of the Congress and other institutions.

6 p.m.: Public meeting at Chawpatty; Shri Nagindas T. Master, President of the B.P.C.C. will preside and Shri Yusuf Meherally, Mayor of Bombay, and Shri M. Y. Nurie and others will address.

8-30 p.m.: Public meeting at Dana Bunder, Mandvi, Shri Jinabhai P. Joshi, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. will preside and Shri Purshottam Trikamdas and Shri Asoka Mehta will speak.

Sardar To Address To-morrow's Meeting

The General Secretary, of B.P.C.C. writes:—

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will address a mass meeting to-morrow (Sunday), at 5 p.m. at Chowpatty on "the Task before the Country". This will be the important meeting of the series of Congress meetings organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to explain the Wardha resolution of the Congress Working Committee. The presence of the All-India leaders in the City during the next few days will be availed of in giving the people the message of the Congress. Loud-speakers will be installed at Sunday's meeting and special enclosure will be reserved for ladies.

Volunteers of the Congress Dal and other organisations are required to be present at the meeting not later than 5 p.m.

Jawahar Arrives On Monday

(Issued from the Congress House).

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has sent the following telegraphic reply to our inquiry asking him when and by what train he was arriving:

"Main Somwar Teen August, Subah Mailse pahunchunga" (I will reach Monday, August 3, morning by mail).

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, Allahabad.

Photographing A. I. C. C.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce:

It has been decided to permit a few photographers especially those representing the press, to take pictures inside the A.I.C.C. pandal. Special permits for this can be had from the Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay No. 4, from Monday, Aug. 3, onwards.

NEW CLASSES FOR RESCUE WORKS. A new class in simple Rescue work will be started from to-day, Saturday, the 1st Aug. at the Jinnah Hall. Those who desire to join this class are requested to give their names immediately at the "D" Ward Office, at Jinnah Hall, between 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

AN APPEAL TO STUDENTS: Messrs: Lalu Shah, C. C. Dalal and P. M. Joshi, the Secretaries of A.I.S.F., B.S.U. and F.S.U. have issued an appeal to the students to join in the procession on Tilak Day organised by the "Students Action Committee" which starts from Dhobi Talao, the end of Azad Maidan at 4 p.m. to-day (Saturday), and will terminate at the public meeting at Chowpatty at 6 p.m.

AT BASSEIN: Lok. Tilak Anniversary. There will be a big procession at 7-30 a.m. to-day (Saturday), and a public meeting in the Municipal Vegetable Market, Bassein, at 9 p.m. Mr. Abidally Jaffarbhoy is the main speaker.

AT TARUN SANGH (YOUTH LEAGUE): For celebrating Tilak day, a procession of youths and students will start from Azad Maidan (Dhobi Talao end) at 4 p.m. to-day (Saturday), and will go to Chawpatty.

AT SHANTARAM'S CHAWL: Lok. Tilak's anniversary will be celebrated in Shantaram's chawl at Mhatarpakhadi Mazagaon, to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. annual Sree Satya-Narayan Puja will be performed, at 9-30 p.m. Kirtan by Kirtanalankar Shahir P. D. Khadilkar.

AT MATUNGA: Under the auspices of the North Bombay Students' Union (Nationalist) the following programme is arranged for Tilak Day, to-day (Saturday):—

7-30 a.m. (S.T.) procession starting from Nappoo Hall.

8-30 a.m. (S.T.) flag-hoisting at Nappoo Garden, by Sjt. B. N. Maheswari.

IN 'C' WARD: Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, a Prabhat Feri procession will start from the committee's office (418, Kalbodevi) to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 a.m. in honour of 22nd anniversary of late Lokmanya Tilak.

'C' Ward Congress workers the volunteers of Congress Dal, other volunteer corps and the national-spirited public are requested to attend at the office of 'C' Ward Congress Committee at 6 a.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS: The Jt. Hon. Secretary write:—All the members and the recruits are required to be present in full uniform at the Congress House at 7 a.m. to-day (Saturday), to take part in the Tilak Day procession. And to-morrow (Sunday), in mufti at the same place and time for weekly parade.

BY LOKAMANYA SEVA MANDAL, CHINCHPOKLI: A public meeting will be held, to-day (Saturday), in Social Service League's Hall, near Venus Cinema, Chinchpokli, to celebrate 'Lokamanya Tilak's 22nd Anniversary' when Mr. K. S. Dondkar, will preside and Mr. K. M. Tambankar, and Comrade S. V. Deshpande will speak on "World War and India".

FIRST-AID LECTURE: "Poisoning by the Corrosive Acids or Aikalies, the Irritants, the Hypnotics and the Deliriants" is an interesting subject of the lecture by Mr. Burjor J. Shroff, Hon. Secretary, organized under the auspices of the Servants of Humanity Centre, St. John Ambulance Assce. on Monday (August 3,) at 9 a.m. at Adenwalla Baug, Tardeo Road.

TO-DAY'S CONGRESS MEETING: Under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. a meeting will be held, to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. at Dana Bunder, Mandvi, when Shri Jinabhai P. Joshi, will preside and Shri Purshottam Trikamdas and Asoka Mehta will speak on the Wardha resolution.

'A' WARD P.V.B.: As an urgent meeting of the P.V.B. Recue volunteers will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Ward Office 47, Bora Bazar St., Fort. All the volunteers who have enrolled must attend.

"D" WARD P.V.B.: "D" Ward P.V.B. weekly camp will not meet, to-day (Saturday).

"D" WARD RESCUE: A rescue training class will be started from to-morrow (Sunday), (and not on Saturday), at 7 p.m. at Jinnah Hall. All are to be present in time.

A meeting of the First Aid Squad Leaders from "D" Ward will be held to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. at Jinnah Hall. All are requested to be present without fail.

Anti-Aircraft Firing

Anti-aircraft firing practice will take place in Bombay between 10 a. m. and 12-15 p. m. and 2-30 p. m. and 4-45 p. m on Sunday (August 2) and Monday (August 3).

ON THE AIR

SATURDAY, August 1.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

5 p.m. Rag aur ragnian. 5-15 R. R. Chowdhury. 5-30 Chhoti Moti Bai. 6-25 Jawabi Hamla. 6-30 Sawan ke geet. 6-45 Ustad Hafiz Ali Khan. 7 Nishat-I-Kooh: 7-15 Raftar-e-Zamana. 7-30 Puria on Sarod: 7-35 It has happened. 7-40 Chhoti Moti Bai of Benares. 8 R. R. Chowdhury: 8-15 For villagers only. 9-45 War inquiry. 10 Awara: 10-30 Gulab Bai of Poona.

Bombay I— II—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s and 41.44 metres 7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Delhi 2. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Delhi 2. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 to 9-30 As in Delhi 2.

12 to 12-57 p.m. As in Delhi 2. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 to 1-30 As in Delhi 2. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 to 2 As in Delhi 2.

5 To-morrow. 5-5 Variety: By Air Artists 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati 5-50 Instrumental music. 6 News in English. 6-10 Counter-attack. 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Children's half-hour (Hindustani). 7 Chaufer Najar. 7-15 to 7-30 As in Delhi 2. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Listeners' Letters 7-55 to 8-10 As in Delhi 2. 8-10 News in Marathi. 8-30 News in Gujarati. 8-30 Dhoka pol. 8-45 to 9 As in Delhi 2. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 Listening post. 9-50 War commentary. 10 to 10-45 As in Delhi 2.

Protective Walls

It is common to-day to see walls built outside and within factories and other buildings to limit damage or injury due to bomb explosion during air raids. In the erection of such protective walls correct siting as well as stability are important. Typical designs for walls of various types and heights have been incorporated in A. R. P. Handbook No. 9 (India)—"Protective Walls"—issued by the Civil Defence Department, Government of India. The handbook is priced at 3 annas.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 1,00,53,440-7-1.

Rs. 500, Mr. Charles Lister; Rs 167, The European Officers of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China (Monthly) Rs. 109-2. The Staff of Messrs. Triangular Motors, Ltd, (Monthly).

Rs. 4,434-10-10, Collected by the Ladies' Committee of W. G. F. Bombay.

Grand Total including donations less than Rs. 100: Rs. 1,00,58,988-6-5

RESCUE TRAINING CLASS: A new class in simple Rescue work will be started from Saturday, the 1st August, at the Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road. Those who desire to join this class are requested to give their names immediately at the "D" Ward Office, at Jinnah Hall, between 8 and 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

GOOD NEWS

FOR THOSE WHO ARE DISAPPOINTED.

PRIDE OF INDIA.

It has been brought to our knowledge that certain persons not really qualified use foreign degrees or diplomas after their names, and that, they imitate our advertisements and re-word the same. Beware of such people.

If their treatment has wrecked your health, consult world-famous Dr. M. A. Bux (Gold Medalist) who has a hereditary profession and whose name is well-known not only in Asia but also abroad as a Specialist to cure even most Chronic diseases which others pronounce incurable. He has cured many Maharajas, Zamindars, Officers, etc., and holds many Gold Medals. He treats Nervous Debility, Functional Disorders, Lost Vitality, and Piles within a week, without operation, with guarantee. Treatment Confidential.

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BELGAUM—4TH WEEK

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The Bombay Chronicle

ENCOURAGING SIGNS

With the approach of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to consider the question of mass civil disobedience the Indian situation is engaging the most serious attention of all the United Nations. The papers are full of denunciation of the Congress decision, but behind all that is evidence of a growing desire to arrive at some settlement with the Congress of at least a tentative character. The long debate in the Lords on the safeguards for British commercial interests is intelligible only on the assumption that negotiations with India are to be resumed very soon. What is equally significant is the sign of a somewhat realistic attitude on the part of the Duke of Devonshire, the Under-Secretary of India, who frankly stated that "guarantee of special protection for British commercial interests in India would not be a condition of acceptance of Constitution, that "such provision would properly be a matter for negotiation in future with the Government of India" and that "guarantees and safeguards were incompatible with partnership". However, one must be be on one's guard against unfair guarantees being transferred from the Constitution to a treaty.

Another R. T. C.

With the desire for fresh negotiations becoming wider several constructive suggestions are being offered regarding a new approach to a settlement. Many have endorsed Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's suggestion of a small Round Table Conference to settle differences among our own parties and between India and Britain. It is said that some members of the Viceroy's Council wish him or Sir Tej Bahadur himself to take the initiative in arranging an R. T. Conference. Whoever takes the lead in the matter—the report is persistent that pressure in this behalf may come from Chungking—fresh negotiations seem highly probable. As regards the basis for negotiations, most parties are agreed that the entire Council must be Indianised and must have the powers of a Cabinet with full control over Defence. Most parties seem also to be agreed that, while the independence of India must be recognised now the final constitution should be formulated after the war through an agency to be devised by the present National Government. The Congress rightly insists that mere recognition of independence after the war is not enough, even if it is guaranteed by the United Nations. The substance of independence must be transferred even now. This is not merely a matter of principle. Complete freedom alone can enable the common people to identify themselves wholeheartedly with the war and make all necessary sacrifices to preserve their freedom. If there is still any fear that after being free India might, under Gandhiji's influence, renounce the use of armed force against the aggressor, the adoption of such force by India in concert with the Allies may well be a term of the settlement.

Jinnah's Invitation

An encouraging feature of the latest development is Mr. Jinnah's desire for a settlement. His latest statement, like the earlier ones, is full of misrepresentation of the policy of Congress and Gandhiji. But it concludes with the words: "Mr. Gandhi cannot believe that immediately the British withdraw the representatives of various parties and interests will at once agree and set up a provisional government for this sub-continent. What is there to prevent them from agreeing now? It is utterly childish to say that no agreement can be arrived at so long as the British are here." Mr. Jinnah cannot be unaware of dividing tactics in the past. But it seems possible that the grave situation in the country will compel all parties to seek a fair settlement. Government should begin by declaring that they are transferring power to India. That by itself will facilitate a settlement because we are sure Congress will not stand in the way of any scheme of distribution of power acceptable to the minorities so long as real power is transferred to India. Government can go further and actively and disinterestedly help a settlement. The inevitable reaction to such an attitude will be a boon to Britain in the war and may ensure most cordial relations with India in the future. Let Britain but shed her imperialism and its bad ways. That itself will transform the world situation.

Stalin's Grim Call

The military correspondent of a British paper commenting recently on the Russo-German situation said: "Marshal Timoshenko has not yet used his reserves. He will not use them unless the Germans cross the Lower Don. With the Don behind them, the time will be ripe to attempt a decisive blow to throw back the enemy into the river." The Germans have crossed the Lower Don and, as it happens, Marshal Timoshenko is reported to be using some of his reserves now. All this may lead to the hope that Timoshenko will very soon turn the tide of the battle in Southern Russia. This would be little more than wishful thinking. The fact is that the Germans have not only crossed the Don but are making further rapid progress despite strenuous resistance by the Russians. And the gravity of the general situation is increasing equally rapidly. Indeed, it has reached a stage calling for the intervention of M. Stalin himself.

In a special Order of the Day, he says: "Every soldier and officer must stand and fight to victory or death." The Russian leader does not often address his people or his army directly. And his present call is comparable only to the fighting message he gave to the defenders of Moscow when the enemy was battering at the gates of the capital before the winter. M. Stalin's order is bound greatly to strengthen the already heroic resistance of Timoshenko's army. But this special intervention emphasises more particularly the extreme gravity of the danger to Russia. It solemnly underlines the view that the German drive, as it is developing, threatens the very life of Russia and certainly ability to remain in the field as an effective and striking military force. And viewed in the context of M. Stalin's call M. Litvinov's sudden and short visit to President Roosevelt assumes an additional sombre significance. What are Russia's Allies going to do to relieve her?

Collapse In Cotton

The drastic fall of over Rs. 50/- per candy in new cotton crop months is an exceptional move and must have been engineered by professional operators as no other market in the city has displayed any nervousness. This action of the market is an indication of reckless gambling, although custodians of the cotton trade always lay stress on the view that the hedge contract exists in the interest of successful marketing of the cotton crop. If this be true, will anyone show why prices have collapsed in the face of the steadiness of the cloth market? On the other hand, there is scarcity of long staple cotton. In view of this, there can be no doubt that the drastic decline is mostly due to reckless operations and they need investigation. The evil has just begun to raise its head and it must be checked by effective measures betimes. Otherwise, the evil may spread and ruin the cotton-growers and injure the textile industry. The crop is not even planted and one is led to wonder why this unusual price movement is taking place and in whose interest it is being engineered. Indian cotton contract which was quoted at Rs. 370/- last week was sold on Friday at Rs. 316. It is the duty of the custodians of the trade to come out in public and declare whether the decline is justifiable or whether the movement needs a check.

Frankly Speaking

A Perennial Inspiration

The 1st of August, the anniversary of the death of Lokamanya Tilak, and the nation-wide celebration of the day remind one of nothing more forcibly in the present times than his stirring message "Swaraj is my Birthright and I will have it." Different men may choose different ways to win their birthright. But no one can fail to be inspired by this 'Mantra' and all its associations. In the midst of the war one is also forcibly reminded of Tilak's warning to Lord Willingdon that "Home Rule and home defence must go together." He said: "Pressure, official or unofficial and pecuniary inducement may perhaps secure for the occasion the Persian hordes who accompanied Xerxes, the then Satrap of the East, to Greece. But the enthusiasm of the Greek citizens who defeated these hordes cannot be purchased by money. For that purpose the hearts of the people must be touched; and these can only be touched by granting them Home Rule." Let not the people be now satisfied with political crumbs. Let them rather say, as Tilak did: "We want complete Swaraj and we will have it."

Bottle-neck Deadlock?

Speaking on Sir John Wardlaw Milne's no confidence motion in the House of Commons a few weeks ago, Mr. Churchill expressed his profound anxiety over the situation in Egypt and feared that he might receive news of "grave importance" at any moment. His fear has not materialised at least so far. And General Auchinleck deserves very great credit for it. But if he has checked Marshal Rommel, the latter too seems to be rapidly developing his ability to stop General Auchinleck and force a stalemate on the bottle-neck front. The brief spell of inconclusive fighting on Monday has again been replaced by a lull. And Reuter's correspondent cabling on Friday night says: "It is becoming evident that Rommel intends to hold his present line if he can. . . . The Germans are laying minefields and trying to fill in gaps in their northern mine enclosures."

Dangers Of Siwa

If he is allowed to succeed—and he will succeed unless in addition to the campaign against his supplies and communications unrelaxing pressure by the land forces is continued—it will give rise to anxious possibilities and even a grave situation in view of last week's developments deep in the western desert. Rommel has captured Jiarabub and Siwa, two important oases on either side of the frontier over two hundred miles south of the coast. His presence there may be unimportant at the moment, but it is potentially dangerous. Once he pins down the Eighth Army on its present front and collects adequate reinforcements he can use the oases as bases for a sweep towards Cairo from the south-west. This may be a difficult operation but it cannot be regarded as impossible. A Russian military expert once suggested in the "Red Star" that General Wavell would possibly drive from Siwa towards Graziani's armies on the coast. Wavell of course pursued another strategy, but if military opinion accepts Siwa as a possible base for a sweep towards the coast, it can also be used for similar operations towards the Cairo area. Indeed, one would have expected General Auchinleck to utilise Siwa for a British attack in Rommel's rear. But evidently he has not been able to strengthen his forces in Egypt sufficiently even to hold the oases.

Substitute For Kerosene

In view of the extreme shortage of kerosene in the country the U. P. Government recommend, on the strength of experiments made by them, a mixture of 50 per cent kerosene and 50 per cent mustard oil for lighting purposes. It is admitted that with this mixture the illuminating power of the light falls after about four hours and that the wick chars unduly after twelve hours. But the suggestion is worth a trial, and further experiments should be made to find out a practicable substitute for kerosene.

Azad And Nehru Arriving In Bombay On August 4

According to advices received in Bombay, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will arrive here on August 4 and not on August 3, as announced earlier.

MRS. NAIDU DUE IN CITY ON AUG. 4

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is expected in Bombay on August 4. Babu Rajendra Prasad who is suffering from an acute attack of asthma may not attend the Bombay session of the A. I. C. C.

'CLEAR BREACH OF GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT'

Mr. Brelvi's Charge Against U. P. Govt.

Lip Sympathy To Machinery Of Consultation Exposed

Delivering the Presidential Address at the First United Provinces Press Conference, at Lucknow, on Friday, Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi said:

Friends,

The All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, which was held in New Delhi in November, 1940, was a landmark in the history of Indian journalism. It was held at a time when the Indian Press as well as the country faced a great crisis. The Conference, under the able guidance of my friend, Mr. K. Srinivasan, the distinguished editor of a distinguished newspaper, met the crisis with great courage and no small success. For the first time in India it organised the entire press, irrespective of political differences, and established the right of this organized Press to be heard with respect and effect whenever Government sought to interfere with the exercise of its functions. It compelled Government to agree to the establishment of a machinery of consultation the working of which has, on the whole, been not unsatisfactory and has enabled the Press, in some parts of the country at any rate, to safeguard, to a considerable extent, what little liberties have been left to it. The message of that Conference required to be carried to every city and town in the country and the work done by the consultative machinery required to be explained to all who had anything to do with newspapers. You deserve to be congratulated on being the first to take the initiative in this matter and to hold a Conference of the Press of this Province. The All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference met at New Delhi at the commencement of great happenings in the country. This Conference is being held on the eve of what is expected to be a great upheaval in the country. Whatever happens, let us trust that the Press in India will do its duty unhampered and that the consultative machinery will survive unscathed all attempts that are being made and that may be made to destroy it.

I am very grateful to you for the honour that you have done me in asking me to preside over this Conference. I do not know why you have selected me for this honour. But I have obeyed your call because it has given me the opportunity of coming into contact with journalists from all parts of the United Provinces.

FUTURE OF PRESS IN INDIA

It is necessary that every journalist in India should make himself acquainted with the work of the Newspaper Editors' Conference; for on the success of the Conference depends, to a very large extent, the prosperity and efficacy of the Press in India. The Conference was summoned at short notice and was held in New Delhi on November 10, 1940, to consider the grave situation arising from the restrictions on the Press imposed by the Government of India. How Draconian were the restrictions will be evident from the text of the order issued by the Government with the object of suppressing all news about the campaign of individual Satyagraha started by the Indian National Congress under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. The following is the text of the Order:

"In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-Rule (1) of Rule 41 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the printing or publishing by any printer, publisher or editor in British India of any matter calculated, directly or indirectly, to foment opposition to the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion or of any matter relating to the holding of meetings or the making of speeches for the purpose, directly or indirectly, of fomenting such opposition as aforesaid;

Provided that nothing in this order shall be deemed to apply to any matter communicated by the Central Government or a Provincial Government to the Press for publication."

As Mr. Srinivasan, President of the Conference, said, the Order, if conformed to, would have reduced the position of an editor to that of an inanimate automaton and the conditions imposed by it were such that no self-respecting editor could submit to them. He made it plain that, while it was far from the intention of the Press to impede Government's war efforts, it could not and would not be a party to the suppression of all normal political activity in the name of the war. He emphasized that the sole concern of the editors, who, whatever their differences in the political spheres, were united in their determination to preserve the liberties of the Press, was to conduct a newspaper free to express opinions frankly which was only be possible through factual representation of events in the widest sense. The united front presented by the Press compelled the Government to retrieve the blunder they had committed. They withdrew the obnoxious order. They also agreed to be advised by Committees of the Press at Delhi and at Provincial Headquarters on any matters affecting the Press and in regard to any action Government might take against newspapers. The Conference welcomed the change in the attitude of the Government and pointed out that, even from their own point of view, the results they sought were best achieved by a policy of trust and co-operation instead of minatory directions

LIP SYMPATHY

Soon after the Conference, Provincial Advisory Committees were formed in Bombay, Madras, Bengal and Assam, Behar, the Central Provinces, Sind and the United Provinces. These Committees as well as the Central Advisory Committee at New Delhi began to function. But not in all provinces did they function effectively or satisfactorily nor could it be said that the Government of India and all the Provincial Governments whole-heartedly responded to the appeal of the Editors' Conference to follow the policy of trust and co-operation in their relation with the Press. Some of the Provincial Governments, especially the Government of the United Provinces, frankly regarded the machinery of consultation as a nuisance to themselves and, while paying lip sympathy to the object which it was intended to serve, deliberately tried to undermine its utility. Therefore, at its second meeting held in New Delhi, in February 1941, the Standing Committee of the Editors' Conference, while noting with satisfaction the working of the Advisory Committee in some of the Provinces, appealed to other Provincial Governments and to the Central Government to see that the consultative machinery was fully utilized both in the Provinces and at the Centre and that the convention set up in Madras and Bombay that ordinarily no action would be taken against any press or newspaper without prior consultation with the Advisory Committee was extended to all Provinces. The appeal has to this day not received the satisfactory response the Standing Committee had expected.

The agreement arrived at between the Government of India and the Editors' Conference in accordance with which the consultative machinery was instituted has been described as a Gentleman's Agreement. The Government of Bombay have, from the beginning, except for a solitary aberration when they took unwarranted and drastic action against the "Bombay Sentinel", acted in the true spirit of such an agreement. Similar good report comes from Madras, the Central Provinces and Sind. Complaints have come from other Provinces but in the Punjab and the United Provinces the agreement has not been given a fair trial at all. In fact, the attitude of the Government of the United Provinces towards the Press has been most reactionary and unsatisfactory. Though they are a party to the Gentleman's Agreement, the Government of India have not carried out their part of the bargain by securing an improvement in the attitude of recalcitrant Provincial Governments. Nor has the conduct of the Government of India themselves in this matter always been unexceptionable. On several occasions their attitude was such as would have wrecked the Agreement but for the firm and united front presented by the Standing Committee of the Conference.

BREACH OF GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT

In this Province there is a Provincial Advisory Committee, but it is regarded with ill-concealed hostility by the Government as will be apparent to any who knows anything of the relations between that Government and the Press during the last two years. The Gentleman's Agreement has more often been violated by the Government than respected. The Provincial Committee's recommendations have on many occasions been simply ignored and frequently action has been taken against newspapers and presses without previous consultation with the Provinces Governments themselves Committee. Scant respect has been paid by the Government to the frequent appeals from the Standing Committee of the Editors' Conference to give a fair trial to the Gentleman's Agreement. The Editors' Conference had asked the U. P. Government to withdraw the drastic orders in force against the "Sainik" of Agra so that the machinery of consultation could have a fair start. The response to this suggestion was the demand of a security of Rs. 6,000 from the "National Herald." The Standing Committee of the Conference at its meeting in February, 1941, regretted this and requested the U. P. Government to withdraw the orders against the two papers. When it met in March it found that nothing had been done and it urged that a final and satisfactory decision be taken without further delay. The U. P. Provincial Advisory Committee subsequently, on two occasions, sought to get redress in these two cases. The Government, after considerable delay, relented to the extent of reducing the amount of security demanded from "Sainik" but remained adamant as regards their action against the "National Herald". The Standing Committee, when it met again in May, 1941, pointed out that there never was any justification for the demand of a security of Rs. 6,000 from "Sainik" which admittedly had not committed any offence, that a vital question of principle was involved and that nothing short of the complete cancellation of the original order would meet the requirements of the case. The Committee also drew the attention of the Government of India to the fact that the "Sainik" case had come to be regarded by the public and the Press throughout the country as the measure of effectiveness of the machinery created under the Delhi Agreement and Government's anxiety to ensure that that its views were respected. As regards the "National Herald" the Standing Committee again reiterated its previous resolutions and supported the resolutions of the U. P. Provincial Advisory Committee. It regretted that the U. P. Government had not redeemed their own promise made to the U. P. Press Advisory Committee at its first meeting held in December, 1940, to "write on a clean slate". It again urged the Government of India to use their good offices with the U. P. Government to have its views and those of the U. P. Provincial Advisory Committee respected.

PASSIVE HOSTILITY OF U. P. GOVERNMENT.

All its representations having failed to move the U.P. Government, the Standing Committee at its meeting in Bombay in July, 1941, decided to send a Goodwill Mission composed of Messrs. Francis Low and Mr. C. R. Srinivasan to this Province to meet the Governor and the members of the Government as well as the local Press Advisory Committee with a view to establish the relations between the two on a proper basis. Even this handsome gesture evoked little response and the members of the Mission left this Province with the impression that the attitude of the U.P. Government towards the Delhi Agreement was one of passive hostility. Thus, when the Standing Committee met in Calcutta in October, 1941, it was compelled to record its regret that the suggestion of the Goodwill Mission to improve the atmosphere for the effective functioning of the Press Advisory Committee by withdrawing the security orders had not been accepted by the U. P. Government in the case of the "Sainik" and the "National Herald" and it requested the President to take such further action as he considered necessary. The President's attempts to persuade the U. P. Government to take a reasonable view of the matter, however, proved unavailing. Even the suggestion to enlarge the Committee was fruitless as the Government did not accept the names of additional members recommended by the President, though in most provinces the members of the Committee are elected representatives of the Press. The Government made matters worse by suppressing the "Sainik" without even consulting the Provincial Committee. The Standing Committee meeting at Delhi in May last again appealed to the Provincial Government as well as the Government of India to give a fair chance to the Provincial Committee. On the evening of 26th May, that is, soon after the meeting of the Standing Committee, the security of Rs. 6,000 imposed on the "National Herald" was confiscated without consulting the Provincial Committee though a meeting of the latter had been held earlier on that very day. This action was taken in connection with ten articles published in that paper during the three months from February to May, in spite of the fact that the Provincial Committee which had considered these articles on May 14 had unanimously pronounced them to be on the whole unexceptionable and had definitely recommended that no action should be taken against the paper. Nor was that all. A fresh security of Rs. 12,000 was demanded and this was done also without consulting the Committee. All this was a clear breach not only of the Gentleman's Agreement, but also of the specific assurances given by the United Provinces Government themselves when the Provincial Committee began functioning that securities would not be demanded from newspapers without the Committee being previously consulted and that in all cases where Government thought action was necessary they would convene an emergency meeting of the Committee composed of members resident in Lucknow when a general meeting was not possible.

I have referred in detail to the cases of the "National Herald" and the "Sainik" because they bring into relief Sir Maurice Hallet's Government's consistent hostility to and deliberate defiance of the Delhi Agreement. It is obvious that though the Provincial Press Advisory Committee has displayed a commendable sense of responsibility in carrying out its duties, the machinery of consultation has failed in this Province because the Government have refused to follow a policy of trust and co-operation.

Apart from the "Sainik" and the "National Herald" there have been many instances of action against newspapers or journalists in which the Provincial Committee has not been consulted. I need not mention all these instances for they are well-known to you. The cases of "Vijay", "Naqqara", "Dinabandhu," "Hindi Sainik", "Bebak", "Qaumi Akhbar" and "Vir Bharat" are the outstanding ones. "Aj", "Pratap", "Adhikar", "Sangharsh", "Sandesh", and "Ujala" were also the special victims of official wrath. Mr. Anis Ahmed Abbasi, Editor of "Hayiqat" and a member of the Provincial Advisory Committee, was arrested for an article published in his paper and though the Provincial Committee strongly protested against his arrest, the prosecution was persisted in.

ASSURANCE TO PRESS

The policy of the Provincial Government being what it has been, it is not surprising that District Magistrates have begun to feel that they can do what they think fit and the newspapers generally, especially small news-

(Continued On Page 8)

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

PATNA, July 30.

A special meeting of the Bihar Provincial Kisan Council, which is distinct from the group under Swami Sahajananda's leadership, passed a resolution extending fullest support to the Wardha Resolution of the Congress Working Committee and to the recent statements of Mahatma Gandhi in this connection.—A. P.

* * *

"In India we have passed from the conception of tutelage to that of free and frank partnership."
—The Duke of Devonshire.

Adolph Hitler will have to render heavy retribution for his war guilt.

* * *

Lord Catto suggests that "the British in India must have the same rights no less no more than Indian British subjects in this country."

Suppose Indians plump for the formula and surrender all "rights" in Britain?

* * *

According to an Anglo-Indian report from New Delhi. "Maulana Azad's statement at the press conference is also receiving some attention in political quarters."

So also is Mr. Amery's counter-statement in other political quarters.

* * *

A Chungking paper states, apropos of the Indo-British problem, that "there is constant exchange of communications beween a certain Indian quarter and Chungking."

The Muslim League, we hope, will see to it that the mischief does not go too far.

* * *

You have read the Qaid-e-Azam's latest, have you? Good for you.

But don't try to study it with a view to discovering what exactly and specifically he wants done. If you do and arrive only at a bad headache, it will be your own fault.

* * *

Comrade P. C. Joshi appeals to the A. I. C. C. not to give way to blind despair.

What is it that the Congress has failed to see before despairing?

* * *

"British and American arms are flowing into India from China"—Presidential Envoy Carrie.

When will they begin flowing into China?

* * *

Washington reports that M. Litvinov had an interview with President Roosevelt for fifteen minutes.

Evidently, he gave no time to the President to explain.

* * *

"It is becoming evident that Rommel intends to hold his present line, if he can." So says Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Eighth Army.

There is, therefore, still hope that he may give it up.

* * *

He: "I think of you every morning immediately I wake up."

She: "That's what your friend also says."

He: "Maybe, but I wake up earlier than him."

'Quit India'—A Costly Blunder: Time Inopportune

Sir Sultan Ahmed Deplores 'Merits' Of Mass Action: Stand By 'Broad Intentions' Of Cripps' Proposals

"'Quit India' echoes back 'Enter Japan'. The malicious echo is heard on every enemy radio. This ill-chosen demand condemns itself inasmuch as it encourages the Axis powers whom the Congress so much wants to throw off. And there can be no denying that the enemy is frantically encouraged," says Sir Sultan Ahmed, Law Member to the Government of India, in the course of a statement to the press, on the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress at Wardha:—

GLEE IN NAZILAND

He continues, "Enemy exultations should give an unmistakable warning of what may be in store for India if the Congress will not lead back the country to a safer realisation of the national objective. If nothing else, at least the wild glee that streams out of the Berlin, Rome and Tokyo radios should be convincing enough how hollow may be the kind of resistance that the Congress with its 'Quit India' slogan can hope to develop in the country."

Sir Sultan adds: "The Congress resolution in so far as it draws from the inspiration that India must have her 'own peoples' Government has indeed a mighty sanction. To that extent it represents the right of India, the goodwill of Britain, and the conscience of the world. In fact this aspect of the Indian issue has of late been deeply exercising the mind of the people of Britain, as a result of which their Government have been definitely committed to the goal of India's independence. The Cripps' proposals may have been withdrawn, but only in a superficial sense. The fundamentals underlying them cannot be withdrawn, and have again been expressly reaffirmed by His Majesty's Government through the Secretary of State.

BLANK DESPAIR

The Congress resolution ceases to be the voice of four hundred millions when it proposes to lead the country to blank despair, chaos and anarchy at a time when the forces of diabolical reaction are at her very gates. The attitude that governs the 'Quit India' resolution, the programme of 'open rebellion' chosen to work it out, and the fateful hour that seems to have been appointed for the release of this will to anarchy, have prevented all but perhaps the too keen members of the Congress from joining hands.

It is not for mere idealism that India must practically come in line with the world of democracy. It is thus alone that she can attain her ideal. The Congress has chosen to take too immediate a view of her own issues and preoccupations. It does not wake up to the need of co-relating our own with the world issues. But is this the time for isolation? And is this the time for such a costly blunder?

Inside the country, the Muslim League, the Depressed Classes, the Sikhs, the Christians, the Liberals and the Non-party leaders, and indeed even many who have high regard for Mr. Gandhi's personality, share, the rather universal sense of disaster that lurks behind his 'Quit India' demand.

"CONGRESS MEANS BUSINESS"

Outside the country, Britain, America and the United Nations feel deeply aggrieved at India's virtually becoming, against her will and interest, a source of weakness, embarrassment, and indeed impediment in their effort to fight humanity's battle for freedom and democracy. They are aggrieved too at the prospect of hampering the progress of India's full independence which, as a matter of course, should begin with the end of the war. I am sure that there are hesitating and doubting minds even amongst the Congress workers, at least among those who mean business and no romance.

CONGRESS' SACRIFICES RECALLED

"The tragedy is all the more poignant when we realise the Congressmen's capacity for sacrifices and I appeal to them not to commit this fatal stroke of hopelessly impractical political bravado, which is likely to involve the country into endless ruin, misery and Civ. War. The resolution does great injustice firstly to the Congress' own record of achievements, secondly to the immediate future of China and India, thirdly to the Allied cause in general, and last but not the least to Britain for all her work for the promotion of national consciousness in India.

"Recent statements by the Congress leader have shown, that they feel that they cannot resist the aggression without the aid of British and American forces. They would, therefore, allow military operations to be continued as at present by the Americans and the British from the Indian soil. The necessary implication of these statements is that while the British are asked to 'Quit India' the British and the Americans should oblige India by maintaining their troops in India for resisting the aggression of the Axis powers. This is neither logic nor common sense. It is argued that a Free India will be better able to resist aggression than an unfree India. If however free India has to depend entirely for equipments, materials, and technical guidance on Britain and America, one fails to see how the Congress justifies her claims.

APPEAL TO A. I. C. C.

In fact the task of the All-India Congress Committee is of the gravest responsibility. They may clarify the national vision to rationalise our political demand and finally to hammer into shape, the reality of independence which India looks forward to, and which the United Nations are ready to co-operate with. Let the A. I. C. C. have the right initiative and give a lead to the country.

It must be a lead that will be universally followed up; it must be a lead to fill the country with wholesome optimism it must be a lead to the Government to contribute to its success; and it will likewise be a lead to the aggressors, to visualise that all aggression is weak inside and in the long run. The mental and material resources that would have been wasted in a futile mass Civil Disobedience would instead amount to so much asset to the Congress if these could be diverted to war services.

GOVT. VERY BUSY

The duty of the Government is perfectly clear. They cannot stand against India's independence. They are honour bound to further it and they will do so. At the same time, hard pressed by the enemies of the type too well-known by now, the Government hardly have any spacious leisure to examine the whole question of the details of India's future constitution, which without the agreements of major parties will remain full of complexities. They have and can have only one objective at present, and that is to win the war which will not only ensure for India the high place which she must occupy among the free nations of the world after war. Anyone who stands in the way of the speedy and early realisation of that objective cannot be a friend of India, and must be treated as such irrespective of consequences. —A.P.

JOIN FORTHCOMING NATIONAL STRUGGLE

Meherally's Call To Bombay Citizens

An impassioned appeal to the people of Bombay to be prepared for any sacrifices that the Congress may call upon them to make in the coming national struggle for freedom was made by Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the Mayor of Bombay, who presided at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at Nappoo Gardens, Matunga on Friday night.

"We are meeting in a new atmosphere in Bombay. We have in our country a magician in the person of Mahatmaji who gets inspiration now and then and electrifies the country," observed the speaker.

Mr. Meherally said that to-day the day had again come and in the next few days the A.I.C.C. would meet and reach a significant milestone in Indo-British relations and decide the future of the country.

He traced the course of events on the Indian political horizon upto the arrival of Sir Stafford Cripps with a post-dated cheque from the British Government. The impossible attitude of the British Government had compelled the Congress to make the present decision.

In conclusion Mr. Meherally appealed to the citizens of Bombay to join the struggle 'en masse', unhindered by whatever repressive measures Government might adopt. Repression he hoped would act more as a stimulant than deterrent to those who were burning with a desire to see their country free.

Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas speaking next exhorted the citizens of Bombay to enrol as Congress members in order to make the movement a tremendous success.

He said that Government might promulgate new repressive ordinance to suppress the struggle. It might even go to the extent of declaring the Congress an unlawful organisation. Nothing should daunt those who wishes to break the fetters of slavery, he concluded.

King Peter Back From U.S.

LONDON, July 31.

King Peter of Yugoslavia has arrived back by air from the United States today accompanied by the Yugoslav Foreign Minister M. Ninchitch.—Reuter.

A DIPLOMATIC NECESSITY

"Peace Aims Editor" And Marshal Chiang's India Trip

WASHINGTON.

"Before Sir Stafford Crippps set out for India, Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek had already visited that country. At a time, when the Japanese were crying "Asia for Asiatic", no one could better have clarified the true nature of the Japanese threat to India than the great Chinese leader who had been right up against the Japanese conception of "Asia for Asiatics" during these four years. Britain recognised Chiang's visit to India, a diplomatic necessity and was aware of the fact that his personal intervention, if part of a successful plan to intensify India's war effort, would result in an increase of China's influence over India and Asia."

Thus observes the "Peace Aims Editor" of the "Christian Science Monitor" one of America's leading Dailies, discussing India's place in the New World Order.

DELAY IN FREEDOM.

Continuing he says:— "India unified into nationhood, probably through federation, will almost certainly take its place beside an increasingly democratic China in a world family of nations after a United Nation's Victory. This fact will have an important bearing on the type of world authority which can be developed. It may tend to delay—perhaps not harmfully—that day in which world Government is be established on the basis of citizenship. For, to people with strong national aspirations, the super state is not attractive. A people who, possibly like Indians after this war, had only just achieved sovereignty might be reluctant to sacrifice any considerable part of their achievement for the broader one of world Government.

On the one hand, emerging as a self-governing member of British Commonwealth of Nations, India might find its relation to the goal of world Government not very different from South Africa or Australia. And Jawaharlal Nehru, the leader of the Indian Congress Party, has described his goal as a "free, democratic federal India willing to be associated with other countries in larger federations..... I do not think the conception of wholly sovereign independent nations is compatible with world peace or progress."

INDO-CHINA COMBINE

"India's debate over its role in world affairs, will likely concern not so much the question of participation or non-participation in collective security, but what precise form the agency of this security should take. China's view on this point may be influential among Indians. So the pressure of free Goverments representing 800,000,000 persons more than a third of the entire world's population might well centre on the formation of another League of Nations improved over the present League.

The difficulties of imposing this view on millions of pacifists and adherents of non-violent resistance—the followers of Mr. Gandhi in India also have to be taken into account."

In conclusion he says:

"The peace making after World War II promises to establish a genuine programme of Asia for Asiatics. Those who are drafting proposals for a really new world order are taking into account the tremendous weight of Asiatic opinion, which will almost surely affect developments not only on that continent, but throughout a world seeking to organise its new-found peace on an enduring basis."—United Press Service.

INDIA WILL HOLD BRITAIN TO HER PROMISE

Patriots Won't Indefinitely Suffer Distrust Which Postponed India's Goal, Says Bajpai

WASHINGTON, July 31.

The threat of mass Civil Disobedience by the Indian Congress Party unless India was granted immediate independence was labelled as a two-horned dilemma by Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Agent-General for India, speaking at an American University.

"One horn is the probability of internal chaos in India because of opposition by certain important Indian parties to the latest Congress demand. The other horn is the embarrassment that may flow from the obstruction by Civil Disobedience, of India's war effort."

But, said Sir Girja, "It is pertinent to ask why in this hour the most critical for the United Nations it need be created. To the ordinary man it must seem somewhat strange that any political party, should, in order to save India and the larger cause of freedom the world over, resort to method which in the present world situation are likely to put in grave peril, both the larger cause of freedom the world over and the safety of India. One can only hope, though at the moment the hope seems faint, that wise counsels may prevail, and the United Nations be spared injury to their defeat of the aggressor by effects—necessarily incalculable at this stage—or mass Civil Disobedience.

Should the Congress persist in its declared course it must bear responsibility for the consequences," he declared. Sir Girja, Shankar however, said that the risks to the Allied cause of the Civil Disobedience movement appeared less serious, than the risks involved in the transfer of power which in the absence of Indian agreement will lead to civil strife in India and the disruption of India's war effort by disintegration.

But though the situation in India seems dark and dubious, said Sir Girja Shankar, India is assured of freedom after the war **and "Indian patriotism will not indefinitely suffer with patience the distrust which has so far hampered the full realization of Indian self-Government."—Reuter.**

Nazi Raiders Over Britain

London Had Six Alerts This Week: Nine Enemy Aircraft Destroyed

LONDON, July 31.

An Air Ministry Communique says: "During darkness last night enemy aircraft flew inland over the East Anglian and south coast. Their attack which was not on a heavy scale was directed mainly against an area in West Midlands.

Bombs were also dropped at other scattered points. The damage was done chiefly by fire and of the casualties caused a small number were fatal.

Nine enemy aircraft were destroyed, one of them near its base in France."

Enemy aircraft dropped incendiary bombs on a West Midland Town early to-day.

LONDON ALERT

"Raiders passed" was sounded in the London area after a short period without any incident or gun-fire being reported.

There was considerable activity in one Midland area and raiders were met by very heavy gun-fire. Enemy aircraft dropped incendiaries on a town in the south.

ONE OF SHARPEST RAIDS

A West Midland's town last night experienced one of its sharpest raids since the war started. High explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped and several fires started, some in business premises. A number of people were admitted to hospital. Seven people are believed to have been trapped in a shelter and four of them so far have been extricated. One man was killed.

NEW ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS IN OPERATION

German raiders were over Britain early to-day for the third time in four nights and dropped bombs in West Midlands and at one point in South England. London had two alerts making six so far this week. There were no incidents in the first but gun-fire was heard in several places during the second. A few enemy aircraft passing over one London suburb apparently on their way to the Midlands were met with heavy barrage. New anti-aircraft guns were fired soon after London's second alert when one or two raiders flew over London.—Reuter.

E-Boats Driven Back To Port

British light naval forces are believed to have driven back to port enemy E-Boats in the Straits of Dover early to-day.

Rapid light gun-fire coming from Mid-Channel was heard by people at a south-east coast town about 4 a. m. Gun-flashes and bursting shells were also seen from the shore. The engagement continued for some time.

Litvinoff Meets Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, July 31.

M. Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador, conferred for 15 minutes with President Roosevelt at the White House on Thursday afternoon.

He declined to comment on the nature of the discussions but said he had called on his own initiative.

Asked whether his visit had any connection with the reports that "Russia is in mortal danger", M. Litvinoff replied with a smile, "No situation remains as it is."—Reuter.

Litvinov Calls On Hull

WASHINGTON, July 31.

M. Litvinov, the Soviet Ambassador, called to-day on Mr. Cordell Hull to exchange notes extending the Soviet-American Commercial Agreement of 1937 for another year.—Reuter.

ANGLO-JAP EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATS

TOKYO, July 31.

An agreement between Japan and Great Britain to exchange an equal number of British and Allied Diplomats with Japanese and Siamese diplomats is officially announced here today.

The number to be exchanged by each side is 1,800. Amongst the Allied diplomats are those of Britain, Australia, Belgium, Egypt, Holland, Norway and Poland. The first batch numbering 330 left Yokohama in the 'Takuta Maru' on Thursday evening according to an announcement by the Japanese Foreign Office. Also on board are 276 British and other residents from China. The exchange was recently completed.

A second batch of 900 will shortly leave Shanghai in 'The Kamakura Maru.' The first batch of Japanese Consular officials from England is now on its way to Lourenco Marques in the Egyptian ship 'El Nil,' the announcement said.

The exchange agreement was negotiated through the Swedish and Swiss Governments.—Reuter.

BRAZILIAN SHIP TORPEDOED

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 30.

Another Brazilian ship 'Tamandare' owned by Lloyd Brasileio has been torpedoed by an Axis submarine. She was attacked between La Guaira and the port of Spain. Four of the crew are missing.—Reuter.

A LESSON FROM THE LATE LOK. TILAK'S LIFE

By D. W. JOSHI

It was in the fateful year of 1918 during the fag-end of the last great war that the late Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, had convened a war-meeting of all leaders in Bombay; and Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was one of the prominent leaders among them to whom the Government looked forward for public support and people for the right lead in respect of the national front. Strange enough, history repeats itself! Lok. Tilak boldly put forward his demand for "Self-Government" (Home-Rule) before the Governor. He rightly argued that unless the people were taken into confidence there could be no genuine war effort. Mahatma Gandhi during the last few weeks has been pleading practically in the same vein, when he stoutly adheres to his dictum:—"No National War Front or genuine war effort in bondage".

A Nation Builder

Ever since the much lamented and untimely demise of Lok. Tilak, the Indian nation has felt the keen want of a powerful, far-sighted and self-sacrificing statesman who could look ahead with precision with a view to forcing the pace of the country forward with a clear vision and practical sagacity. The late Mr. Tilak was a leader of the people viewed in true perspective. His memory, despite a lapse of twenty-two years, is still fresh and green in the hearts of the people. People loved him not because of his high idealism or solemn heights of his philosophical doctrines nor his powerful speeches which not infrequently inspired his audience. His was a strenuous life of struggle. His course of action never ran smooth. He had had his equal opponents in the sphere of politics or social reform. But, in whatever he did, his vision was clear and his declaration of his views was always unequivocal. As a real statesman he never hesitated to change his fronts as the necessity and the exigency of the occasion demanded, without departing a wit from his convictions. He was a pioneer of Indian nationalism and his life-struggle was to achieve Home-rule.

Congress Democratic Party

The glorious and the last phase of his political career during the years 1915 to 1920 has left an indeliable impress upon the mind of the nation. His towering personality and indominable courage with indefatigable energy carried everything before him. By starting the Home-Rule League and carrying on the campaign of mass political education and regeneration by means of lectures, he could bring the problem of political reforms successfully to the forefront. And he ever afterwards endeavoured to implement the will of the nation. The Montford Reforms were in no small measure the fruits of Mr. Tilak's labours. Of course, they miserably fell short of the expectations of all the politically minded people of this country. But Mr. Tilak was never deterred. His frankness of purpose put out his erstwhile liberal opponents out of the field for the time being. Had he survived for a few years more, the trend of Indian politics would surely have taken a different turn by now. Running over the fateful days of the Non-Co-operation Movement, the inauguration of the Swarajya Party by the late Pandit Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das was practically on the lines of Mr. Tilak's "Congress Democratic Party", the constitution of which was outlined by him with the help of his stalwart lieutenant the late Mr. Joseph Baptista. The first and the foremost plank in his party programme adumbrated by him was loyal adherence to the Indian National Congress. Mr. Tilak himself throughout his life-time was a staunch and loyal Congressman and he never swerved nor left the Congress-fold, although on more than one occasion, he found himself in minority. This fundamental point of his career was unreasonably and unsagaciously lost sight of by his stout followers, amongst whom are notable leaders of thought, culture and erudition like Messrs Javakar, Kelkar, Aney, Jamnadas Mehta and others

IRAN CABINET RESIGNS

TEHERAN, July 31.

The resignation of the Persian Government was announced in the Parliament by Prime Minister Soheily, following the resignation of a number of members of his Cabinet.

M. Soheily added that the Cabinet would continue in office until the formation of a new Government. The crisis appears to be of a purely internal character.—Reuter.

Rajaji At Madras

MADRAS, July 31.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari returned from Wardha to-night by the Grand Trunk Express. The train arrived late by an hour and a half owing to late running 'en route.'—A. P.

Call To Go Back To Days Of Founders Of Congress

JAMNADAS MEHTA CRITICISES GANDHIAN LEADERSHIP: ATTACKS LEAGUE DEMAND OF PAKISTAN

POONA, July 30.

"When after 60 years of nationalist agitation this country could be so wantonly insulted by the British Cabinet as to be offered a scheme of freedom of the kind embodied in the Cripps scheme, the only conclusion to which I come is that our 22 years since the death of Tilak have been a period of failure, and we must begin again to rebuild the national ideal on the sound lines which the founders and fathers of the Indian National Congress laid down when they started that organisation," said Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding over the 2nd session of the All-India Nationalist League held here to-day.

He criticised trenchantly the policy of the Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and said that on all the four or five previous occasions that the Congress had tried direct action it had met with uniform failure.

PAKISTAN DEMAND

Mr. Mehta denounced Mr. Rajagopalachari's view that the acceptance of Pakistan would lead to the immediate solution of all our troubles. No course was worth pursuing whether of resisting the Japanese or of achieving the freedom of this country which was not founded on the rock of unity of India, said the speaker.

Referring to Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League Mr. Mehta said: "We should not capitulate to the policy of the League, but resist it until it is finally laid low in the broader and wider interests of India and for the true well-being of Muslims and other Indians."

WELCOME ADDRESS

"This is a time when political India cannot afford to fritter away its resources of strength by working through different political parties. There should be a single organisation as before 1920, and the organisation be the old Congress in which were to be found moderates and extremists, Hindus and Muslims, Sikhs and Parsis and Christians working side by side."

Thus observed Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcoming the delegates to the Conference.

Mr. Kelkar added: "It therefore the Congress claims to be the leading popular party in India it also behoves the Congress itself to take the lead in uniting all political parties in a single Nationalist Party and facilitating the formation of a coalition or National Government. Such a union alone will knock the bottom out of the pretence that the British Government is only waiting to be met by a united Indian front to surrender to it all political power."

Open Session

A large number of delegates from all over the country were present prominent among whom were Mr. B. G. Khaparde ex-Minister C.P., Siddapna Kambli ex-Minister, Bombay, Raibahadur Kunwar Guru Narain, General Secretary of the All-India Nationalist League Prof. Radha Kumud Mukherjee, Dr. D. K. Karve, and Sir Raghunath Paranjpye.

Messages wishing the conference success were received amongst others from Sir N. K. Sarker, Sir J. P. Srivastava the Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Aney, Sir Gokul Chand Narang and Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukherjee.

After the delivering of the addresses the conference passed a condolence resolution touching on the deaths of Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao and Sir Akbar Hyderi.

Thereafter, the conference retired to form into the subjects committee.

The Conference meets again to-morrow morning when the draft resolutions are expected to come up for discussion.—A. P.

Aney At Poona

POONA, July 31: The Hon. Mr. M. S. Aney, Overseas Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council arrived here this evening. He is expected to attend the All-India Nationalist League Conference to-morrow.

Mr. Aney will address a meeting to-morrow evening in connection with the Tilak Anniversary.—A.P.

Rural Uplift Work For Graduates

Dr. Gilder's Exhortation At Tilak Vidyapith Convocation

POONA, July 31.

"Your Vidyapeeth was not founded in the narrow conception of the other universities. It was founded as a protest against these narrow views and ideals. Its first purpose and aim is national service. It bears the name of a man who did not spare himself and who underwent great hardships and made large sacrifices in the cause of the nation. Do not lose these ideals but stand true to them while life shall last," observed Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, ex-Minister of Bombay delivering his Convocation Address to the new Graduates of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth at the premises of the Ayurveda Vidyalaya this afternoon. Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier of Bombay and the Chancellor of the Tilak Vidyapeeth presided. A large and distinguished gathering was present.

Congratulating the first batch of Graduates in Ayurveda who had passed out after the recognition of that system by the Government, Dr. Gilder in the course of his address traced the progress hitherto made by the Vidyapeeth and urged the students to "completely eliminate the uneducated and half-baked quacks" and exhorted them to devote themselves to the work of rural uplift.

Mr. B. G. Kher, the Chancellor, who conferred the degrees advised the students to make the best of their education by spreading the knowledge they had gained at the university to their countrymen.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder left for Bombay to-night.—A.P.

ENEMY TORPEDO BOATS ATTACKED

"Br. Patrol Suffers Neither Casualties Nor Damage"

LONDON, July 31.

Brushes between British and German light naval forces are reported in an Admiralty 'communique' to-day which states, "During the night, our light coastal forces were active both in the North Sea and the English Channel and there were three brushes with the enemy.

In the English Channel, three enemy torpedo-boats or minesweepers escorted by E-boats were encountered and attacked off the French coast by a patrol of light coastal craft under the command of Lieut. G. D. K. Richards, Royal Navy. The enemy was certainly hit during the brief action which followed, but it was not possible to assess the damage inflicted. Our patrol suffered neither casualties nor damage."

Merchantship Rescued

"One of the two Messerschmitts 109 which attacked a Merchantship in the English Channel yesday was shot down into the sea by gunfire from the ship," the Admiralty announces. "The other aircraft was driven off and the ship continued on her way undamaged."

The Admiralty adds, "This successful action is due to the high degree of readiness of the crew of the merchantship to meet a sudden and unexpected attack and to the efficiency of the guns crew."—Reuter.

Congress Can't Be Suppressed

Sardar On Scope Of Coming Struggle

AHMEDABAD, July 31.

"The Congress will not be suppressed by repression that is being threatened," declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, addressing an open air meeting in Santram's temple at Nadiad, despite inclement weather. He said that at the age of 74, Mahatma Gandhi was out to launch an unprecedented mass struggle to wrest power from the British Government to resist Japanese aggression. Previous struggles were launched to effect a change of heart in the British Government or to register moral protest and were restricted to a select few only. The present struggle which would include all the items of the previous struggles at the same time was restricted only by non-violence. All could take part in it, without distinction. It would not be a struggle merely for going to jail. It would entail far greater sufferings, but not greater than those entailed by foreign invasion. The struggle would be finished before foreign invasion took place. In fact, there would be no foreign invasion if India was free, as there would be no scope for foreign exploitation, and there would be world federation for the establishment of world peace. India wanted to show a new way to the war-weary world under the unique leadership of Mahatma Gandhi who expected full support from Gujarat where he had stayed so long.—A. P.

Sardar For Surat

SURAT, July 31.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will arrive here to-morrow afternoon. He will address a meeting of the district Congress leaders shortly after his arrival in the City. The Sardar is also expected to address a public meeting in the evening.—United Press.

Soviet Out To Stop Von Bock's Drive

(Continued from page 1)

made a very successful local attack.

Describing the struggle against Hitler as "a sacred war" the official Soviet newspaper "Izvestia" wrote to-day "Shall we be independent people or slaves of Germany? You must fight, while there is breath in you, while your legs can carry you, while your hands can lift a rifle. Further retreat is inadmissable. Every foot of ground must be defended. The German armies have been weakened by the powerful blows of the Red Army, and we can halt the Germans again. The black hand of the German monster is stretched out over the Soviet people. Our duty is to throw the enemy back, rout him and clear the land of this monster."

NATIONAL STUDIOS

MARCHING AHEAD!

NATIONAL STUDIOS' TRIUMPHANT ENTRY INTO THEIR

THIRD BIG YEAR

1940 'WOMAN' DIRECTED BY MEHBOOB

1941 'SISTER' DIRECTED BY MEHBOOB

1942 'ROTI' AGAIN DIRECTED BY MEHBOOB

Established on 2nd August, 1939, in our very first year we gave the Nation "WOMAN", the outstanding picture of 1940, followed by several other popular hits.

Today, on our 3rd anniversary, we greet our patrons with a rare gift - "ROTI," a Gigantic Production, which only National's unparalleled resources could have undertaken, and we assure them that we will continue to justify the confidence reposed in us, and to produce "even better pictures" in the future.

Y. A. Fazalbhoy
Director-in-Charge

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CLIMBING HIGH MAKING EVERY FOOT OF THIS HIGH-VOLTAGE COMEDY COME ALIVE!

ACHARYA ART PRODUCTIONS' PICTURE with A PUNCH!

'KUNWARA BAP'

Produced by N. R. ACHARYA
Directed by KISHORE SAHU
Music: RAMCHANDRA PAL

Starring: KISHORE SAHU PROTIMA DASGUPTA BABY LAL, ANJALI DEVI, MANOHAR, DHULIA etc.

3rd THRILLING WEEK!
Time: Daily:—4-15, 7 & 10 p.m.
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IMPERIAL

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Sat., Sun. Holidays 1 p. m.

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4th Triumphant Week!

KIRTI'S MAGNIFICENT EMOTIONAL

MATA—MOTHER

Direction: GUNJAL, Story: DAVE
Cast: SHOBHANA SAMARTH, CHANDRAKANT, MOTI, ETC.

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PATHE CINEMA

Daily:— 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p. m.

SAT., SUN. HOLIDAYS MATINEE AT 12-30 P.M.
—AN ADVANCE FILM EXCHANGE RELEASE—

CURRENT INDIAN PICTURES

UNUSUAL CINEMA PROGRAMME

To-morrow Morning's Show In Aid Of People's Theatre

Under the auspices of the Indian People's Theatre Association there will be a benefit cinema show at the New West End Cinema, Lamington Road, tomorrow (Sunday), at 10 a.m. The programme includes a French feature film, "Return At Dawn" (starring Danniel Darrieux), two Russian documentary films and one short film about China.

"Phir Milenge" Popular At Central

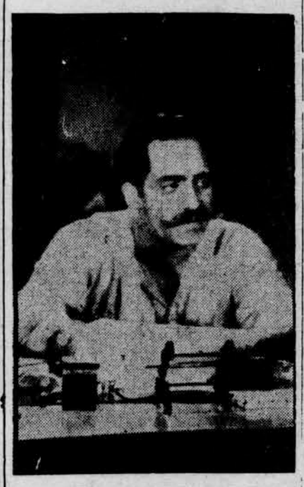
Everyday crowded houses applaud Minerva's triumph "Phir Milenge", directed by Sohrab Modi and enacted by Sardar Akhtar, Sadiq Ali, Meena and K. N. Singh, to name only a few out of the big array of names with which it is embellished, now running in Third Week at Central.

All who have seen this picture have unanimously acclaimed it as one of those few productions coming from any studio this year, which will have privilege of being placed in the top brackets. "Phir Milenge" is a simple story of love, written by the well-known playwright Pt. Sudershan. It has plenty of heart-throbs and endless moments of witty humour, punctured with some very melodious lyrics.

Feminine Appeal Of 'Tamanna'

"Tamanna", Lila Desai's first Bombay film and Laxmi Productions' maiden production, now in its sixth week at the Opera House has a special appeal because it is a story of a girl. There have come so many stories of girls to the screen, but what distinguishes 'Tamanna' is the type of girl that is portrayed.

The girl in "Tamanna' played by Lila Desai, is a girl of a special type. She believes in equality of women with men, freedom of thought and action and above all her very conception of life is strikingly different from that of others. 'Tamanna' has drawn women in great numbers, especially educated women to the theatre. Producers of 'Tamanna' are holding exclusive ladies shows very early and the first of such shows was held on Thursday. It is also further decided to hold such ladies' shows every Thursday.



K. N. Singh in "Phir Milenge" at Central.

General Manager, B. B. And C. I. Railway Visits "Station Master"

On Sunday last Mr. Laughton, General Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway along with Mr. Aldaus, Commercial Officer, B. B. & C. I. Railway with other Railway officials attended a special show of "Station Master" which was arranged for B. B. & C. I. Railway staff in aid of War Fund. Mr. Laughton was received by Messrs. Kapadia of Evergreen Pictures and S. J. Bhatt of Prakash Pictures. After the show Mr. Aldaus was convinced that India was able to produce first class pictures and Mr. Laughton enjoyed the show immensely.

"Station Master" now enters in its 13th week. The story is skilfully woven around the life of a Railway official, with every day incidents of life, nicely portrayed. The music and the dialogues are in itself extraordinary. The picture is now released in Northern India in various places like Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Srinagar, Mussoori, Dehra Dun and many other stations and is having tremendous success. Looking to its popularity and its success run at Minerva it is definitely going to stay a long time.

The Railway Officials enjoyed a part of their life on the screen and expressed their high appreciation of "Station Master".

'Kunwara Bap' Sets New Pace

BY T. V. P.

With the release of their maiden film 'Kunwara Bap' at Lamington three weeks ago, the Acharya Art Productions have set up standard that will be difficult to keep up not only for other film producers but even for themselves, unless special care is taken to prevent deterioration in coming productions.

It was a pleasant sight at the trade show of this delightful comedy when everybody present realised that the goodwill shown to Acharya Art was wholly commensurate with the quality of its first product. Everybody present expected good work from Mr. N. R. Acharya and his team, but everybody got something more and better than expected.

Jyotsna Ehole as she will appear in "Kulavadhu", a play of Natyaniketan to be released on August 16.

'Kunwara Bap' easily bears the stamp of the Bombay Talkies Studio in respect of music, clear, well-delivered dialogue, pleasing photography and general polish. Acharya and Kishore Sahu have stood well by their experience in the Malad Studio. Anjali Devi who gives a captivating performance may also be classed with them. Protima Das Gupta cannot claim that, but she has carved out a nitch for herself in the hearts of cine-fans by her performance in 'Kunwara Bap.'

'Kunwara Bap' is professedly a comedy and therefore some exaggerated or overdone situations are not only excusable but even justifiable. The audience has full quota of fun and laughter at the cost of Kishore Sahu, who in his role, has been burdened with a new born baby, right on the eve of his marriage with a girl he loves. This beginning offers any amount of possibilities for a good comedy and the Acharya Art Productions have taken full advantage of it. One heartily wishes they specialised in comedies of this kind as we are having too much of melodramatic stuff from everywhere.

I have heard it said that 'Kunwara Bap' did not get a suitable theatre. I feel certain that the audiences that leave Lamington after seeing 'Kunwara Bap' will be the best advertisement for the picture and they will contribute to build up a new reputation for the theatre.

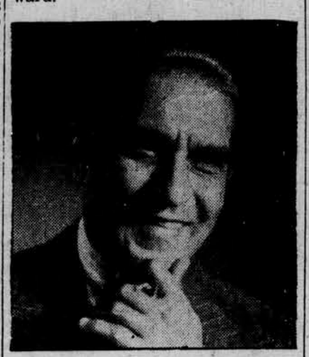
Silver Films' "Jhankar" Opens At Novelty On August 15

A new unit of film artistes comprising leading stars in the industry have got together and produced a picture under the name and style of Silver Films which is called 'Jhankar' and which is now ready for release. It is scheduled for release at Novelty Talkies from August 15, by the New India Film Corporation.

'Jhankar' tells a story which is described as dealing with the "world's most vital problem" and a cast literally studded with stars, since it comprises such famous veterans as Chandramohan, Kumar, Gope, Pramilla and the well-known dancer Azurie, all of whom are cast in prominent roles.

"ASRA" AT EDWARD

National Studios' comedy "Asra" featuring Sardar Akhtar and Amar is released this week at Edward.



Mr. Pithawalla in "Basant" at Majestic.

PITHAWALLA WINS APPLAUSE

Mellow Role In "Basant" At Majestic

There are some quiet workers in public life, of whom few people take much notice. If you stop to think, however, you will find they are the salt of public service.

What is true of public life, is also true of screen performances. Artistes like P. F. Pithawalla go unobtrusively about their performances, with a smoothness and efficiency which makes them almost part of the story's atmosphere.

Pithawalla's contribution to the Bombay Talkies picture "Basant" at the Majestic Cinema is worthy of this veteran's experience. Whether he smiles or sighs (or raves, as he once does at Ulhas) there is an underlying mellowness about in his voice to the audience.

There is a notable instance of Pithawalla's art in "Basant". You will recall that about seven years' period elapses between the first and second half of the story. The interval is one of anxiety and frustration to most people in the drama. And, when the narrative is resumed, it is Pithawalla who gives the most convincing evidence of the difference that time makes in a man and his manner.

"Ankh Michowli" At Imperial In 5th Week

Amar's second production "Ankh Michowli" at Imperial in fourth week is reported to be the latest box-office success. It is difficult to say what precisely has contributed to its popularity. Presumably, its spicy dialogue and the smart acting, coupled with songs and dances of Nalini Jaywant are the chief causes. It is a success, besides, of experience and young talent represented by Chowdhari and Sulochana on the one hand and Nalini Jaywant and Virendra Desai on the other.

Kishore Shahu and Baby Lal in "Kunwara Bap" at Lamington.

"Muqabla"—Booked For Super

Strikingly different from all the previous productions is the latest Homi-Wadia production "Muqabla", which is booked from 6th August at the Super Cinema. Starring Yakub and Nadia with Rajni, Srinivas, Agha, Dalpat, Jal Khambatta, Baby Madhuri, and Dog Gunboat, "Muqabla" is a happy departure from the usual type of pictures,—there being no 'stunts' in it. "Muqabla" narrates in vivid sequences the story of thwarted love, and consequent vengeance which is wreaked with all the power highly polished villain command.

Two things stand out very prominently in "Muqabla". One is the unusually melodious music provided by that master of Music, Khan Mastana. The other is significant dialogue which is in itself a complete entertainment. Duets by Rajni and Srinivas, Ghazals by Yakub and Khan Mastana himself, Indian and tap dancing by Nadia which she does for the very first time in her career, are among the highlights of the film which distinguish it from several others.

Kirti's "Mata" At Swastik

Kirti's "Mata" is now running in its third triumphant week. It is not always that such a really great emotional as "Mata" comes to the screen. It is really a soul-stirring saga of Mother's love. The story is full of incident and a very able cast headed by Shobhana Samarth, Chandrakant and Moti have made a good job of it. The story-writer Mr. Dave and Director Gunjal have convincingly won new laurels through this mighty emotional.

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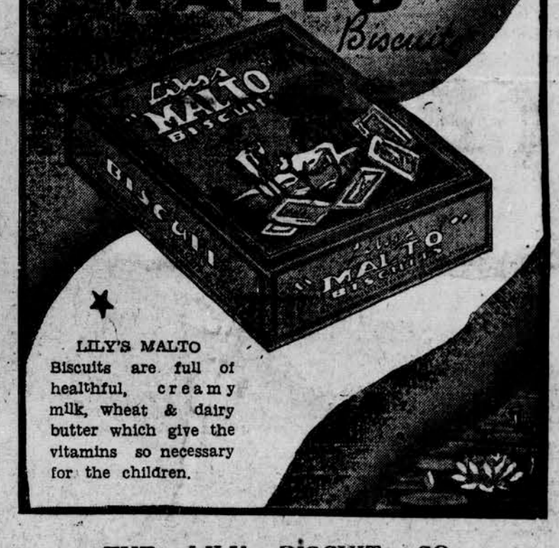

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INDIAN PRESS THRIVED ON REPRESSION

(Continued From Page 6)

papers in the districts, have begun to lose faith in the ability of the Provincial Committee to protect their interests. But there is no reason to despair. However obscurantist and autocratic a Government may be, it must ultimately yield to the pressure of a united and organized Press. The Editors' Conference and its Standing Committee, you may rest assured, will always strive to protect your interests. But primarily the effort to secure this end must be yours and I need hardly add that the strength of the Editors' Conference also, to no small extent, depends on your solidarity and your organized strength. You have set a good example to other provinces by organizing a body that represents journalists, proprietors of newspapers and owners of presses. Such an organization will be specially able to protect the interests of smaller newspapers and presses.

The objects of the Editors' Conference are to preserve the high traditions and standards of journalism, to safeguard the rights of the Press in regard to freedom of publication of news and comment, to secure facilities and privileges to the Press for the due discharge of its responsibilities and to represent the Press in India in its relations with the public and public institutions and particularly in its relations with Government. In a large measure your Conference will have to do the same work in the provincial sphere which the Editors' Conference is doing in the all-India sphere. You have started none too soon. The number of newspapers, periodicals and presses in your Province is a very large one. The rights of journalists and others working for these newspapers, periodicals and presses as well as the interests of their proprietors have to be safeguarded. Nothing worth having is achieved in this world without organized effort and this is the truth which the Press daily tries to bring home to all classes of its readers. Yet there are few professions in India which are as unorganized as that of journalism though there are, perhaps, no other groups of men who work under greater and more numerous disabilities. In every country journalism offers at best a precarious living to those who are attracted to it by its lure. Though the nature of his work is exacting and the conditions in which he works (much of the work being done at night) are onerous, the journalist in India, except in few cases, is paid a meagre salary. And when to this is added the insecurity of tenure and the absence, in many cases, of any scheme of pension or provident fund it is not surprising that his life becomes one of perpetual anxiety. Little regard is paid to the effect on the health of journalists of the conditions in which they have to carry on their work. The work is exhausting owing to the haste demanded by the rapidity with which the newspaper has to appear and the resulting nervous tension.

In many countries journalists through their organizations have been able to alleviate their hardships and secure the advantages of good salary for good work, satisfactory leave rules, insurance against sickness unemployment, accident and old age. Organized and persistent efforts can secure similar advantages for journalists in India. In my opinion a powerful all-India trade union of journalists alone can effectively safeguard their interests. I trust your Conference will give due attention to this urgent problem of improving the working conditions and raising the economic status of journalists and workers in presses. A satisfactory solution of this problem will remove a great obstacle to the growth of an efficient and prosperous Press.

I notice that one of the objects of this Conference as mentioned in its constitution is to devise measures for helping newspapers in legal difficulties. I have no doubt this will be a very welcome help to many newspapers, especially the smaller ones. The path of a journalist is strewn with many legal traps and, while doing his work, he has to be very careful to avoid them. Not a few of the troubles of newspapers are, in my opinion, due to the fact that many journalists have not an adequate knowledge of the Press Laws of the country. No one should be permitted to have anything to do with journalistic work unless he has carefully studied these laws and learnt how to publish news and express his views frankly and courageously and yet be within the law. The Laws, which fetter the freedom of the journalist in India, are as formidable as they are numerous. At the present moment the Defence of India Rules and the Press instructions issued under them make the life of a journalist one of perpetual worry. The Press Act of 1910 of odious memory was repealed in 1922 but not a few of its sinister provisions remain, having been embodied in the Emergency Press, Customs, Post Offices, Registration of Books and Princes' Protection Acts. Again, Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code, that "Prince among political Sections of the Indian Penal Code" under which Lokamanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi were sentenced to six years' imprisonment and which has been used against many other journalists, Section 153 A of the same Code and Section 144 and other Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code hang as Democles' sword over the head of every Indian journalist who seeks to serve his country conscientiously. The law of libel also is sometimes requisitioned to paralyse independent newspaper enterprise in this country. We have seen the working of the Law of Contempt in the recent and famous "Hindustan Times" case. The Standing Committee of the Editors' Conference has placed on record its appreciation of the view taken by my friend, Mr. Devadas Gandhi, in electing to go to jail himself when the option of fine was not given to Mr. R. L. Singal, the Meerut correspondent of the "Hindustan Times." I am sure this Conference will wholeheartedly pay a similar tribute to Mr. Devadas. The Standing Committee has also referred the question of the present unsatisfactory state of law and procedure in certain class of contempt cases to a Sub-Committee. Let us hope that, as a result of the report of the Sub-Committee and the proposed legislation on the subject in the Central Legislature, a proper remedy, which will preserve both the integrity and dignity of Courts of Law and the freedom of writing, will be found.

THROVE ON REPRESSION

Most of the restrictions against the Press are due to the foreign domination of the country. In free countries an independent Press is the most effective protector of the liberties of the people and, in countries, like ours, struggling to be free, such a press is the most potent instrument of their emancipation. It is not surprising, therefore, that the history of the Indian movement for freedom has been largely one of resistance to the efforts of the bureaucracy to muzzle and cripple the Indian Press. But, just as the freedom movement has thrived on repression, so the Indian Press has grown in power and influence and, I have no doubt, will continue to grow increasingly powerful and influential in spite of repression.

One of the main objects of your Conference as well as that of the Editors' Conference is to preserve the high traditions and standards of journalism. We shall not be true to our profession if we concentrate our organized efforts only on the removal of handicaps which beset our path and which have made an inadequate attempt to indicate. We have to turn the searchlight inwards and constantly make an effort to see that all of us continue to be worthy of a profession which is one of the great forces moulding the destinies of mankind. Journalism gives us immense power. It is for us to decide whether this power becomes in our hands an instrument of immeasurable good or of incalculable evil to society. Our profession, again, is the most democratic of all professions. It is open to all. A certain foundation of knowledge and experience of life is an essential qualification of a journalist. One of the aims of your Conference is to arrange for training in jjournalism. Schools and classes for training in journalism can certainly do great good and university education is an invaluable asset to a journalist But, when all is said and done, no university can create journalists. The best school of journalism is journalism itself. That makes all the more incumbent on those of us who are following the profession to maintain its status and standard as high as possible and its traditions and conventions as pure and unassailable as possible. Mr. Wickham Steed, a former Editor of the London "Times" and a distinguished journalist, who regards journalists proper as unofficial public servants whose purpose is to serve the community, thus describes his ideal newspaper: "My ideal newspaper would be quite fearless. It would not 'hedge' in its treatment of thorny subjects; and if, as would be inevitable, it made mistakes, it would avow them. It would accept only such advertisements as it thought honest, so that its acceptance of them would be a moral guarantee to advertisers and to readers alike. Net sales certificates it would steadfastly refuse to publish, and it would scorn to canvass for subscribers or to offer them free insurance or other benefits. If advertisers or their agents should seek to bring it to heel, it would publish their names; and it would ruthlessly expose all underhand 'business' practices that came to its knowledge. A good part of its capital would be spent in winning the confidence of young and eager minds who would soon learn to trust its judgment and to heed its counsel. From its first 'editorial' column to the last it would be a militant journal, tied to no 'interests', careless of hostility, sure that none would be able to ignore it... It would give all the news that's fit to print as vividly as possible whether the news suited its 'policy' or not for its policy would fit the facts; it would not suppress or gloss over facts to suit 'policy'." It may be that, in the political, economic and other circumstances in which newspapers are being produced in our country, it is not possible to attain the ideal which Mr. Steed has in view. But there is no doubt, whatever the difficulties we have to face, it is the duty of all of us to strive to approach the ideal as soon and as completely as possible. If we do not honestly and continually make this effort, we shall be cheating journalism of its high purpose and its "raison d'etre."

A question that at the present vitally concerns all newspapers is the shortage of newsprint. It is not necessary to refer to the causes of this shortage. As a result of the representations of the Editors' Conference, the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society and the Indian Languages Newspapers' Association, Government have taken some steps to relieve the situation. But merely curtailment of the size of the newspapers and fixing prices in relation to the number of pages in a newspaper is a desperate expedient which is satisfactory neither to newspapers, their readers and clientele nor to the Government who are interested in securing as much war publicity through the Press as possible. The plight of the smaller newspapers in this respect is particularly great and demands urgent attention. Government should regard the supply of newsprint to newspaper as an essential war need and should take measures accordingly. A fair and more expeditious way of dealing with the problem than what is being followed now would, in my opinion, be for Government themselves to undertake, in consultation with newspaper organisations, the import and purchase of newsprint and distribute it regularly and according to agreed quotas to all newspapers.

U. P. Press Conference

LUCKNOW, July 31.

Syed Abdulla Brelvi, President-elect of the First U. P. Press Conference, arrived here this morning from Bombay and was received at the railway station among others by Mr. S. N. Ghosh, Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. K. Rama Rao, Editor of the "National Herald".—A. P.

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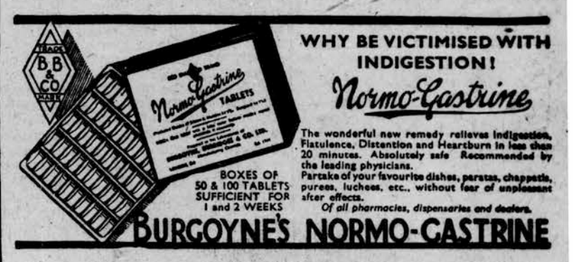

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Jinnah Urges All Parties' Agreement Now

UTTERLY CHILDISH TO SAY, IT'S NOT POSSIBLE UNDER BRITISH RULE

C. D. Move Meant For Establishing Hindu Raj

Most Disastrous And Ruinous Course, He Says: Time Yet For Gandhiji To Halt

BOMBAY, July 31.

The following is the full text of a statement which Mr. M. A. Jinnah gave to the Foreign Press:—

"The latest decision of the Congress Working Committee on July 14 resolving to launch mass movement if the British do not immediately withdraw from India is the culminating point in the policy and programme of Mr. Gandhi and his Hindu Congress of blackmailing the British and coercing them to concede to establish a system of Government and transfer power to that Government which would establish a Hindu Raj immediately under the aegis of the British bayonet and thereby throwing the Muslims and other minorities and interests at the mercy of the Congress Raj.

Mr. Gandhi announced at the outbreak of the war, in order to cajole the British, in his first interview with the Viceroy in September 1939 he offered unconditional help in the prosecution of the war and almost broke down and said in tears what is worth India's freedom if England is broken and when he imagined the bombing of Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament he shed crocodile tears.

Thereafter he manoeuvred his position of being a Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde in the Congress hierarchy and took shelter under the cover that the Working Committee had overruled him (Gandhi) and he put forward the most fantastic proposals in total disregard of the interests of not only Musalmans but various minorities in the country and the Indian States.

BECOMES COERCER

He asked for an immediate declaration of independence and freedom for India with the right to the people to frame their own constitution by a Constituent Assembly chosen by means of adult franchise, which meant 75 per cent of Hindu majority.

He kept on writing that he was a friend of the British people and that there were unbreakable ties between the British people and himself. He acted as an adviser to the British Government and strongly recommended them to accept the Congress demand and proposals.

When he failed as a professed friend and adviser to the British he became a coercer.

He called upon the members of the Central Legislature not to co-operate and absent themselves from the Legislature and in November 1939 he asked the Congress Ministries to resign from seven major Hindu Provinces and thereby making the working of the Constitution impossible although he and the Congress had accepted to work the constitution under what he called a "Gentleman's Agreement" under the aegis of the British Crown.

This threat and intimidation and obstructive attitude did not cut much ice in persuading the British Government to let down the Musalmans of India and others

Then he hit upon another method based upon the same lines of coercion while professing and declaring that he had no desire to embarrass the British Government in the prosecution of the war and that he did not wish to start a mass Civil Disobedience Movement as long as the Muslim League was opposed to it. But under the guise of a slogan of freedom of speech he resorted to individual satyagraha after the August declaration of 1940.

He sat at Sewagram Ashram planning and organising the campaign of what he called the individual civil disobedience under the protection of the British Government and with full freedom and complete immunity from any law operating against him. He sent hundreds and thousands of Congressmen to preach slogans which were intended and calculated to prevent war efforts.

They were arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and after 14 months of this farce when it was about to peter out he suddenly discovered and the Congress organisation discovered that he had pursued that line of programme under mistaken authority as the resolution did not authorise him to pursue that programme.

Shortly after this, arrived Sir Stafford Cripps and during all this time, I must point out here, it was the policy of the British Government that clearly encouraged Gandhi as all the time the eye of the British Government was centred on the Congress to humour them and to placate them. This was done even at the sacrifice of the interests of the Muslims and other minorities.

After the Cripps proposals were disclosed, the Congress and specially Mr. Gandhi, could not bear the remotest idea of separation indicated therein as they had fully expected that the draft declaration would not only rule out any discussion on Pakistan scheme but definitely and clearly denounce it.

This is clearly proved by the Congress Allahabad resolution and subsequent writings of Mr. Gandhi who considers an indivisible India as an article of faith with him and to talk of any scheme of separation a sin.

One more proof is that one of the foremost leaders of the Congress who favoured the idea of separation, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, was virtually expelled from the Congress organisation and several others have also resigned. Hence in his bitterness and deep disappointment Mr. Gandhi has now resorted to this new 'big move.'

It is quite obvious that the British Government dare not for two reasons surrender to Gandhi's demands:—

Because it will be going against the solemn resolve on the part of hundred million Mussalmans of India that they stand for Pakistan in India and will never submit to Hindu Raj or any unitary Central Government of Hindu majority, and secondly that it would be the grossest breach of faith with the Muslims if they disregard all their declarations ending with the declaration of August 1940 which runs as follows:—

"His Majesty's Government, it goes without saying, could not contemplate the transfer of their present responsibilities, for the peace and welfare of India, to any system of Government whose authority is directly denied by large and powerful elements in India's national life.

Nor could they be parties to the coercion of such elements into submission to such a government."

It is in these circumstances that Mr. Gandhi has resorted to the slogan of 'Quit India.'

Mr. Gandhi and the Congress know full well that disarmed India cannot accomplish this task against an unwilling Britain. I refuse to believe that Mr. Gandhi thinks for a single moment that the British would willingly withdraw immediately at his request, especially having regard to the present developments of this world war. And Mr. Gandhi himself admits that as a result of such an event happening without any government or any constitution under which any government can be set up must result in anarchy and bloodshed

Mr. Gandhi cannot believe that immediately the British withdraw the representatives of various parties and interests will at once agree and set up a provisional government for this sub-continent.

What is there to prevent them from agreeing now? It is utterly childish to say that no agreement can be arrived at so long as the British are here.

IMPOSSIBLE TERMS

But one thing is certain, no agreement can be arrived at on the basis of the terms that Gandhi dictates to the Muslims and the rest and no system of Government can come into being on those terms without the help of the British bayonet and under the aegis of the British, which task could not be undertaken by Britain, because it will be highly dishonourable and even if it was undertaken by Britain, such a system of Government will break within a few months.

The Muslims of India have not the slightest objection if the British will withdraw from India to-day. But what Muslim India fear and they have grave apprehensions that in their dire distress and shaken condition, Britain may commit the blunder of appeasing the Congress at the cost of Muslim India and other minorities and interests. It is on that critical position of Britain to-day that Gandhi is playing.

If he succeeds, Britain, Gandhi and the Congress will rue the day. It is a gamblers last throw.

GANDHI IS LEADING HIS PEOPLE, THE CONGRESSMEN AND SUCH OTHERS WHO MAY BE INDUCED TO FOLLOW HIM INTO THE MOST DISASTROUS AND RUINOUS COURSE AND THERE IS YET TIME FOR HIM TO HALT.

This is a challenge to the British Government in the first instance and they are quite capable to look after it themselves. But it could not be overlooked that it also is a challenge to Muslim India as Gandhi has not only emphatically negatived their demands but without reference or consultation with them he is launching a movement whose one and only object is by hook or crook bring about a situation by means of which the Pakistan scheme not only be ruled out from discussion but finally destroyed and set at rest.

Muslim India cannot remain as mere spectators in the face of the situation. I am going to call my Working Committee meeting at an early date and we shall have to decide for ourselves what course we shall adopt to face this danger."

"ANNALS" BOOK ON INDIA

American Academy Of World Economics' New Publication

MADRAS, July 31.

The Academy of World Economics, Washington, one of the oldest and influential institutions in the world, is bringing out a special India Volume of its bimonthly publication "Annals" on various problems of political, cultural and economic life of India. The object of this publication is to educate and lead public opinion in America on the vital problem of the position of India after the peace, besides setting out the real facts regarding this country.

The following eminent Indians have been invited to contribute to this volume:

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—Political Status of India, Mr. V. V. Giri—Labour, Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru—Defence of India, Sir Mirza Ismail—Indian States and their position in Indian polity, Mr. K. Srinivasan—The Press in India, Sir S. Radhakrishnan—Education, Sir C. V. Raman—Scientific Researches, Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharlar—Finance of Agriculture and Problems of Rural Life, Sir M. Visvesvaraya—Industries, Mr. J. C. Kumarappa—Handicrafts and Cottage Industries, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas—Currency and Exchange, and Mr. G. D. Birla—Trade of India.—United Press.

The Half-Column "By Dim"

Edgar Snow has been in Bombay for a few days and has just left for Delhi. Now in a class with Douglas Reed, Norman Ebutt and the others, Snow has become the sort of "last word on China." The first man to bring to the world the almost romantic story of the Chinese Reds, he gave to the world the great book which Gollancz published, "Red Star Over China." I remember reading it in its serial form when it appeared in the London "Daily Herald." Since then Snow has written the even more fascinating "Battle For Asia" or "Scorched Earth." It is the most brilliant piece of modern newspaper reporting at its best. Though still called "Journalese," it is the very best of its kind. It is the New Literature of the Twentieth Century. It is the literature of tomorrow. Factual. Authentic. So damned human.

* * *

Snow has obviously a tendency to roam over forbidden places. His tresspassing over a landed estate in Napean Sea Road in Bombay may not be compared with his earlier excursions into the Border Regions of China! Nor was the gurkha who stopped him to be compared with the armies of Chiang Kai-Shek. But wanderlust is in him, I suppose.

* * *

I think Snow's heart is in China. And maybe Russia is as important to him as part of the pattern of the world of tomorrow. And I think his valuation is probably correct, for in terms of tomorrow India appears very much behind these two other countries. Snow appears to have understood India and its aspiration sooner than other correspondents. His understanding will surely be different from the coldey understanding of John Gunther.

* * *

Jawaharlal has contributed a most beautiful article to the American Magazine "Fortune." It is called "India's Day of Reckoning." I think it should be read carefully by Mr. Amery and now even Sir Stafford Cripps.

SUGAR RAID IN SURAT

Dealer Arrested For Not Selling Despite Stock In Store

SURAT, July 31.

Mr. Jayantilal Gulabchand Shah, a grocer, was arrested today for refusing to sell sugar in spite of his having quantity of it in stock. The police raided his house and store room and took over 27¼ maunds of sugar.—United Press.

SEARCH OF PREMISES BEFORE AND AFTER REQUISITION ORDER

NEW DELHI, July 31.

In order to avoid delay and inconvenience in the matter of requisitioning, the Government of India, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Defence of India Act, have amended the rule relating to requisitioning so as to provide for powers of entry into and search of any premises both before and after a requisition order has been issued. The places involved will be mainly shops and warehouses.—A. P.

MADRAS, July 31.—To enable District Collectors to devote greater attention to the problem of finding employment for evacuees from Burma and Malaya, the Government of Madras have sanctioned temporarily four District Labour Officers with the necessary staff in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Ramnad and Madura Districts.

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CHARLIE CHAN — THE DISORDERLY ORDERLY — By ALFRED ANDRIOLA

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I'LL LEAVE IT TO YOU TO TELL HIM THAT HIS SON, LADDIE, IS CURED OF HIS LIMP!
SPLENDID NEWS SHOULD MAKE HIM IDENTIFY HAWK, AND END REIGN OF CRIME!
STEVE CARSON—HAVE COME TO ASK YOU IDENTITY OF MYSTERIOUS HAWK!
I'LL TELL YOU NOTHING, COPPER!
NOBODY KNOWS I'M THE HAWK, SO I TOOK THIS JOB AS ORDERLY TO SILENCE CARSON! BUT HOW CAN I GET PAST THAT COP?
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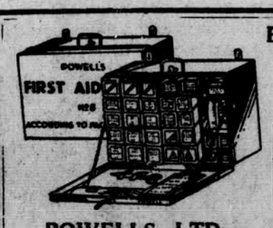

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